

Negro

Gary, Ind., has a colored man, R. S. Coroy, who has invented a rail, designed to greatly influence railroad business. *Chas. Record 1-26-11*

A valuable invention has recently been patented by a Washington colored man, A. B. Richie, who has conducted a private garage here for several years. Mr. Richie has invented a telephone register which is a small contrivance attachable to telephones and worked by the holder of the register key. Its use will revolutionize the telephone system on an advantageous basis. It is proposed that registers be attached to all phones.

When a call is made and the party desired is located, the central office tell the person who calls to register. The person so directed will turn up in his register and a call will be recorded there as well as in the one office.

Christian Record 6-25-11
A food warmer, which will send out cooked meals to the distance of two miles in a hot and sanitary condition, has been invented by a colored man—a hotel waiter in Charleston, W. Va.

The Hydro Brush Manufacturing Company is a St. Louis corporation, the purpose of which is to put an invention of the Billups scrubbing brush on the market. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. The invention is by a Negro. It is a hydraulic proposition and on the market.

Anderson Beard, a sixty-year-old Negro citizen of Waco, has just completed and will make application for a patent on a light motor to be used in running machinery, carriages, bugles, wagons and automobiles. The old Negro claims that he has been working on his patent for twenty-seven years. *Chas. Record 1-26-11*

The Rev. R. A. Morrissey, formerly pastor of Wesley Zion Church, 15th and Lombard sts., but now of Elizabeth City, N. C., is the inventor of an automatic car switch. \$75,000 has been offered for it by the Phila. Traction Co. Mr. Charles E. Morrissey of this city is the demonstrator. *Chas. Record 1-26-11*

Walter Swagerty, colored, of Los Angeles, Cal., twenty-one years of age, has invented a machine which he calls "Heavier than air machine," and which he claims will fly like a bird. He is being backed by a local millionaire. *Chas. Record 1-26-11*

Major Taylor, at one time champion bicyclist, rider of America, has invented a steel automobile tire which is said to have considerable merit. He is a Negro.

Charles Ward Chappelle, a Negro living in Brooklyn, has invented an aeroplane which was placed recently on exhibition at the first industrial aero show, Grand Central Palace, New York City. *Chas. Record 1-26-11*

Mr. C. L. Baker, a colored man of Savannah, Mo., has invented a machine to heat without fuel. The machine is said to be very simple, consisting of a cylinder within a cylinder, closed at the ends so as to form a water jacket, which must be kept filled with water. If the invention proves to be practicable it will revolutionize the heating system of buildings. A company having a capital of \$50,000, has been organized to make the machines.

Christian Record
Anderson Beard, aged 60, of Waco, Tex., has just invented a weight motor as a result of 27 years' experiments.

CLERK BECOMES INVENTOR

Shelby J. Davidson Invents Automatic Fee Attachment for Adding Machines Which Probably Will Be Adopted by Government.

Chas. Record 3-30-11
The race as well as the individual scored a decided and unchallenged triumph, when Shelby J. Davidson, a colored clerk, \$1,600 grade, in the office of the auditor of the post office, Treasury Department, demonstrated before Auditor Charles A. Kram and the officials, including Hon. Merritt O. Chance, former auditor, and now secretary of the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission, an automatic fee attachment for adding machines, which he has just invented to facilitate the handling of the large and increasing work of auditing the money order accounts.

Mr. Davidson, who is a native of Lexington, Ky., is forty-one years of age.



SHELBY J. DAVIDSON

a graduate of the College Department of Howard University and a lawyer, being a member of his home bar and of the District of Columbia. He has given some attention to literature and was president of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association during its balmyest days. He entered the government

service immediately after his graduation in 1893 as an unclassified laborer at \$660 per annum, being a protege of the late William C. P. Breckenridge, who so long represented the Seventh Kentucky District in Congress. It was during this time he studied law and entered the classified service after a competitive examination, outranking twenty-five or more competitors, was after three years promoted to \$720 per annum and transferred to the office where he is now employed.

It was about this time that the adding machine first made its appearance and was being tried on the work of the Office. Mr. Davidson often tells how never having seen an adding machine, the very sight of the one being used was like a magnet, so fascinating that any spare moments he spent looking at the mechanical wonder. The number was increased steadily to three, five and twelve; by this time his observations and investigations had lead him to keep track of the repair man which every machine company keeps employed, until from time to time the different kinds of troubles were familiar to him and the remedy as well. Finally there came a crisis, when four or five of the twelve machines were out of commission and had been for three or four days and repeated calls for the agent failed to give any relief. It was then reported by the chief of the division that Mr. Davidson had some technical knowledge of the machine and the chief requested him to see what he could do to relieve the situation. Mr. Davidson expressed his willingness to try, but suggested that in the event of some damage he would be held responsible, not having authority, thereupon the chief clerk being advised designated Mr. Davidson in charge of care, maintenance and repair of adding machines, which he has since held.

Under the administration of Hon. M. O. Chance by special order Mr. Davidson was relieved of all clerical work and devotes his entire attention to the upkeep of more than 130 adding machines of four different makes.

Among some of the things Mr. Davidson has been able to accomplish are the changing from drop-light attachment for connecting adding machine to a base-board connection with separate cutout and circuits for each machine; light attachments for each machine connected with motor thereof; a design for furniture now used with great satisfaction, by the Office, for adding machines; and during the reorganization which placed the audit on a machine basis the scheme submitted and tested out by him formed a nucleus of the plan which has been the means of reducing the working force, lessening the physical and mental labors of the employees and increasing efficiency, accuracy and absoluteness of the audit.

The present invention is the third bearing directly on the work of the auditor's office; the first was a rewind device for using the paper four times instead of once, a saving of 75 per cent. to the government; the second, an adjustable metal money-order holder tending to lessen the angle of vision of operators of large machines. The

present invention which he has associated with him Mr. Edwin J. Dowling, chief electrician of the Post Office Department, makes it possible for an operator without knowledge of the schedule of government fees, for money orders, to audit an account in one-half of the time with absolute and dependable accuracy.

Mr. Davidson has a picturesque home life with a wife and two children, a boy of 14 and a girl of twelve years. In his literary quests he has gathered a large and well-selected library and between books and machines he spends his leisure hours. The present invention is the work of six years.

Lucian Headen, a colored aviator of New York, has been awarded a gold medal and has patented an equalizer, which prevents airships from tilting when falling.

N. E. Barnes, a colored inventor of Willis, Texas, has invented a station indicator and an improved bulletin board for street cars.

An invention which promises to revise the signal system on various railroads of the land has just been patented by Percy Clay and George Washington, two colored men of New Orleans.

COLORED MAN INVENTS

REMARKABLE LIFE-BOAT

PHILIP B. DOWNING HAS ONE WHICH HE CONSIDERS IS UNSINKABLE—WONDERFUL DEVICE—J. BRUCE ISMAY, WHO WAS ON THE TITANIC, IS FAVORABLY CONSIDERING IT.

(Boston Post, Sunday, June 16.) With the lesson of the Titanic disaster fresh in mind and ship builders and inventors striving to construct a craft that will at once hold all the passengers of a sinking ship and likewise minimize the danger of suction, Philip B. Downing of Everett has submitted plans for an unsinkable life boat and raft combined to J. Bruce Ismay, who, it is believed, is favorably considering the adoption of the device on the steamers of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Tests Expected. The new craft, unlike any that has been considered before, was offered to Mr. Ismay while he was still in Washington at the Senate inquiry. Mr. Downing has information leading him to believe that before long negotiations will be begun to test the practicability of his invention.

The proposed lifeboat is as nearly akin to a submarine as any vessel in use today, but the resemblance is only on account of the fact that it is covered over-head so that it may in case of necessity be filled with air as well as passengers and temporarily sealed up to prevent its being sucked under by a foundering ship.

Running the length of the main compartment, which is commodious enough to hold 60 or 70 people, is a double steel band connecting with a propeller. Handles attached to this band are used to furnish the means of motive power. Thus, instead of being rowed in an open boat exposed to the elements, the passengers would pull on the handles of the band, back and forth, and by their action revolve the

propeller to secure forward motion. **Has Air Generators.**

Along the top of the "cover" of the boat are three air generators which the inventor plans to use, once the boat is free on the surface of the ocean, to supply oxygen to the inmates of the enclosed shell.

Provision is made to close the lifeboat tightly when it is being launched from the deck of a sinking ship so that the boat will become in effect a buoy full of air to withstand suction.

In addition there are, forward and aft, movable plate glass sections opening out onto a deck about a foot and a half wide. The officer in charge of the wheel that regulates the direction of the tiny vessel can see ahead and astern through the glass. If weather permits, the curving section of glass may be slid back.

Access to the compartment of the boat is provided for by sliding doors fitted on rollers, one pair to each side, which cover "manholes" easily big enough to admit a person's body without difficulty.

Food and Water Stored. In a compartment in the hull there can be stored food and water enough to supply a lifeboat load of people for many days. The boat carries a tall pole which can be erected in a slit or hole in the forward deck and used to fly distress signals.

Mr. Downing advocates the boat not only because of its protection from the elements and quality of unsinkableness through suction, but because of the deck feature. Once clear of a sinking or sunken ship, he believes it to be possible to save anyone struggling in the water without running any risk of swamping the boat because in any emergency the inside compartment could be closed so that the whole would become a buoy that would not be overturned by the weight of survivors in the water clinging to the deck.

Mr. Downing, who has invented several things, has for some time had complete drawings of his lifeboat, but it was not until the Titanic disaster had afforded him a good opening and

made the adoption of some new type of boat seem advisable that he applied for a patent.

He hopes that he will hear from Mr. Ismay not long after the English investigation of the tragedy has closed and the managing director shall be free to give close attention to his proposition.

NEGRO INVESTORS

One Invents a Remarkable Rifle and Another Has Been Granted Patent on a Non-Puncturable Tire.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—FRED M. JOHNSON, Negro globe trotter, who fought at San Juan Hill, has invented a belt feed rifle that, it is asserted, will fire three hundred shots without stopping at the rate of twenty shots a second. Johnson says he has received word from the War Department that his rifle is considered one of the wonders of the age, and that it soon will receive a trial.

The Johnson gun is used much like an ordinary rifle, being about the same weight and length, but instead of the regular stock, the rifle is equipped with a brace which fastens to both shoulders, bringing the barrel to a level with the eye.

A small crank fitted to the side of the barrel operates the belt so the cartridges are carried to the chamber, discharged and the shells ejected simply by turning the crank. Johnson is now a resident of Cleveland, O.

John H. Cebolt, 832 Camp street, Indianapolis, Ind., through his attorney here, Wm. L. Houston, has been granted a patent by the Patent Office on his invention of a non-puncturable tire for automobiles. His patent tire can be punctured with a six or eight penny nail without necessitating stopping for repairs. It is so constructed that no matter how badly the outside rim is punctured the inside tire remains intact. The invention will be a boon to automobile owners, and ought to prove a fortune for the inventor.

SAD FATE OF A NEGRO INVENTOR. 12-26-12

Men of genius have not always been good financiers. They have known how in many ways to make fortunes for others unscrupulous enough to steal their ideas or inventions, but they have not been shrewd enough to secure the protective copyright or trade mark and provision for royalty, and so have died and filled the pauper's grave. It is said, for instance, that the great Thomas A. Edison knew so little about money matters in his early career that he did not know what to do with the first check he got, said to have been for \$100,000, for one of his first inventions. The story seems incredible but may be true.

A news dispatch in the Philadelphia Record says that after spending all of his money to buy books from which to gain "additional knowledge to facilitate his work," John B. Trusty, aged 44 years, "a colored man of unusual intelligence," has been removed to the poor house, "there probably to end his days." The Record says further:

Trusty said his money is gone and he could not afford a physician or buy medicine if he did have a doctor. His food was nearly exhausted and he was facing starvation. Trusty is the inventor of numerous mechanical appliances now in use in local plants. All of them are regarded as most efficient and economical machines.

The inventor, however, does not seem to realize what his inventions would have meant to him had he had them patented, and he never received a royalty or even fair pay for them. While he worked he spent all his money, practically, buying books to help him work, and he had acquired a considerable library.

There have been a great many Negroes in the past fifty years who neglected to protect their rights in their inventions as Mr. Trusty has done, and have died poor and unknown. The story is often told of one such New

Yorker who invented many of the earlier railroad car appliances while employed by a certain railroad, but, failing to protect any of them, was defrauded of his rights and died in poverty. Such cases are always tragically pathetic.

Negro inventors should be careful to patent their work. It is not possible to estimate their value until the demand for them has been measured. Some of the simplest inventions, like the bread-saving knife and the hooks and eyes for dresses, have been the most useful and profitable. If such inventions are not patented unscrupulous firms and corporations do not hesitate to appropriate them, and while growing rich on the proceeds of them, refuse to give the inventor or author the small consideration.

John B. Trusty is the proprietor of a colored inventor in the person of H. B. Trusty. His invention is an automatic window sash fastener. The patented article is a small instrument which clasps the upper and lower sashes. It is very unlike most patents, because its success will not depend upon any of the large corporations usually essential to the promotion of such a patent. It can be used by every housewife, and when once in your possession may be placed by you. It is small and neat, and securely locks the window. Its strength is a resisting power of two hundred pounds. This would mean that the window sash would be torn to pieces before the fastener would release its hold. Another important element in connection with it is that when the window is once closed it locks automatically. Mr. Hillen has machinery installed at 2902 N. 26th St. and is now ready to begin the manufacture of his invention. It is understood that the price of this fine output of Negro genius is going to be low enough to enable the poorest people to have them.

MR. ALLEN'S PATENT.

Application Granted for an Elevating Attachment for a Bed, Simple and Inexpensive.

Mr. David B. Allen has received notice that his application for a patent for an elevating attachment for a bed has been allowed and a patent will be issued in regular order. This is the first of his friends knew that Mr. Allen had gone into the inventing business, but it seems there was a cause behind this. Some time ago he had an operation at the hospital which caused him to keep to bed for a long time after. He was not sick, but, was compelled to remain in bed and the conditions suggested to him that something ought to be devised to permit the altering the position of the bed without disturbing the patient, in order to relieve the latter by giving a change in position. This was the start and the notice of the granting of a permit shows that he has carried this idea to a successful end.

The plan is a simple one, and the attachment can be applied to any bed or cot, single or double. By means of an arrangement at the head the upper part of the mattress can be elevated to any angle desired, thus altering the angle at which the patient lies and affording a change in position. A crank operating a gear raises the attachment, which is under the mattress, and when the proper angle has been reached it can be held by means of a clamp, which holds the lifting apparatus in place. The attachment is said to be easily operated and it can be applied to any bed in a short time. It is also such that its cost to manufacture should bring it within the reach of people who cannot afford luxuries.

NEGRO AVIATOR GETS MEDAL

Lucian Headin Honored by Aeronautical Society — Has Invented Equalizer Which Prevents Airships from Tilting When Falling—Now Touring South.

During these days of aviation meetings the Negro is being represented in the field of aeronautics by Lucian Headin of New York, who was recently awarded a gold medal by one of the aeronautical societies at Mineola. L. I. Aviator Headin is also an inventor, and has attracted attention by taking out a patent on an equalizer, which prevents airships from tilting when falling, thereby preventing many accidents. The equalizer consists of a ball weighing forty pounds which is attached to an electrical device, and if the airship is falling the aviator can press a button on the steering wheel which will put the large ball into play and cause the airship to descend without mishap.

Mr. Headin was born in Raleigh,

N. C., and carried. He is now touring the South with his machine, accompanied by an ex-instructor and manager. Last year he was to have given an exhibition at Norfolk, Va., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. (white), but was compelled to cancel the engagement on account of cold weather. He is in Charleston, S. C., this week.

A NOVEL INVENTION

Frank Brown Invents Wave and Gravity Motor—Gives Successful Demonstration at Baltimore. 11-21-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—A demonstration of Brown's wave and gravity motor was held to-night at Young's Hall, 1911 Druid Hill.

The machine is the invention of Frank Brown, who says that it will eliminate the use of coal, reduce the cost of labor and do away with expensive electrical energy.

The invention is designed to be placed in the ocean where the receding and incoming waves and the force of gravity produce motion and in turn produce electrical energy. It is claimed that the current generated by this machine can be used for lighting, for moving trains and for running machines several hundred miles from any given point where one of these motors may be placed.

The motor is designed to rest on a base of reinforced concrete, fortified against climatic changes. A series of bouys are used to make the motor steady and regular.

The Atlantic Perfected Motor Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$250,000 has been organized to manufacture Mr. Brown's invention. The promoters say they expect to begin operations next spring.

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From Baltimore Times, Aug. 24.

Mr. C. S. A. Baker, the inventor of a friction heater that is to be applied to street cars and passenger trains, has sold his patent to Canadian people for \$160,000. Mr. Baker lives in St. Joseph, Mo., and is the inventor of several railway safety appliances. He was the first Negro in St. Joe to own an automobile and amusement park.

COLORADO LAWYER ADMITTED TO THE BAR OF U. S.

Red Bank, N. J. 11-21-12
Supreme Court—Born in Kentucky—Has Lived in Washington 20 Years—Made Enviably Record as an Inventor

Another Negro of acknowledged competence is now entitled to practice before the bar of the nation's highest tribunal. On motion of Judge E. Molineaux Hewlett, Attorney Shelby James Davidson, a graduate of the Howard Law School, was recently admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Davidson is a native of Kentucky, who came to Washington about twenty years ago to accept a position under the federal government. In the office of the state auditor he achieved an enviable distinction as an inventor of machines that proved to be of great value in the postoffice department and several patents are to be awarded him by the authorities. (Boston Guardian.)

The Baltimore Times says that Mr. C. S. A. Baker has sold his patent friction heater for street cars to Canadian Company for \$160,000. of Detroit, Mich., has sold his patent of a friction heater for street cars to a Canadian company for \$160,000. Baker conducted his experiments on a street car in Detroit, Mich.

Samuel L. Hickman, of Springfield, Ohio, has been granted letters patent on an improved riding harrow. He formerly lived at Lexington, Ky. 11-21-12

FACE CLEANSINGS

Henry Flammagan, of Fort Worth, Tex., is the inventor of an aeroplane.

Inventions. 9-14-12

The Ross Brown glass gatherer by a colored man. Muncie Ind.



AVIATOR LUCIEN HEADIN, IN HIS AIRSHIP

Inventions - 1913

Andrew Beard, who was born in Alabama, has invented a new type of coupler for the railroads for \$20,000.

Mr. Pelham invents a New Labor-Saving Device.

Mr. Robert Pelham, who has patented a number of useful labor-saving devices that have been adopted by the federal government, has placed another invention in the field, and is finding it of immense value in the work of the census office, where he is employed in a clerical capacity. Mr. Pelham draws quite a comfortable royalty on his machines that are used by the government. He is an experienced newspaper man, and besides having been connected with the Detroit Daily Tribune, was for many years editor of the Detroit Plaindealer.

COLORED INVENTOR INSTRUCTS N. Y. FIREMEN

Indications are that the New York Fire Department will soon adopt for the use of local firemen a new breathing device and smoke protector, the invention of G. A. Morgan, a colored man of Cleveland. Mr. Morgan has been in the city for the past ten days instructing the members of the Fire Department how to fight flames while wearing his helmet. The heads of the department have expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the tests conducted by the colored inventor.

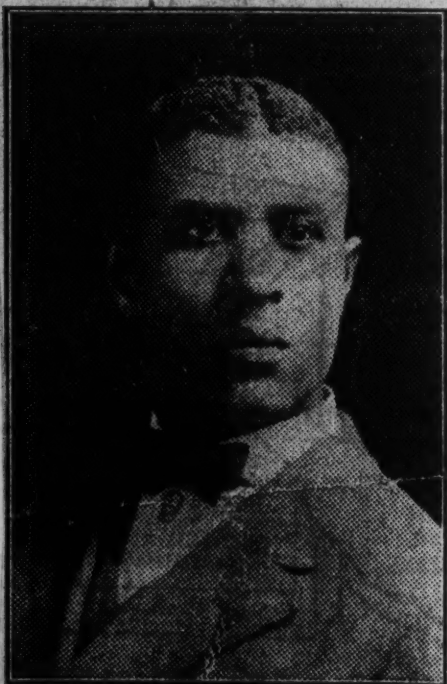
The new invention is known as the Nasdco Breathing Helmet and Smoke Protector. Experts declare it to be far superior in many respects to the Oxygen Helmet used by fire-fighters, being unusually simple in its construction and easy of adjustment. The tests given by Mr. Morgan consist of the burning

down of the room are closed. Firemen don the breathing helmets and despite the thick and poisonous smoke and sulphurous flames are able to remain in the room fully fifteen minutes.

Several large cities have already installed the colored inventor's device, among them being Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Youngstown and Oberlin, O., Rochester and Jamestown, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa. After February 15, the helmet will be used in every State institution in Ohio.

The Nasdco Breathing and Smoke Protector is being manufactured by the National Safety Device Company, located at Cleveland. The majority of the stockholders of the concern are white. Some months ago when Mr. Morgan made an appeal to the Negro citizens of Cleveland to buy stock and form a company, to be composed solely of colored stockholders, he was unable to interest the members of his race. However, he had no difficulty in disposing of the stock he had for sale to white people.

*Inventions
Compiled by
H. E. Bunker
in our library*



G. A. MORGAN

of rags in a 8x12 room, which creates a dense smudge, along with the burning of formaldehyde. All doors and win-

Inventions - 1914

Vance J. Anderson Inventor of Practical Street Car Fender



Vance J. Anderson, Inventor and Pat-
entee of Automatic Street Car Fender.
The Story of This Invention is
Found on Another Page.

E. Z. ADJUSTABLES
Perhaps one of the greatest in-
ventions of the age is the E. Z.
Adjustable Sides which are on ex-
hibition at 1815 Fifteenth Street
Northwest. The inventor is Mr.
S. Bottuse, formerly of Louisiana.
This gentleman offers great in-
ducements to young men, and to
fathers and mothers who have
sons, and are unable to secure em-
ployment. The adjustable sides
are the most convenient articles in
the market today, and indeed,
they will reduce the cost of living.
The Bee suggests to its readers
and colored citizens, to visit the
residence of Mr. Bottuse and in-
spect this wonderful invention. A
look in will give satisfaction to
the most critical eye.

According to a recent report in the
Pittsburgh Courier, John Mackey, a
colored man in Pueblo, Colo., about 60
years old has applied for a patent to
offer upon the market a rotary steam
engine which he has recently invent-
ed. If this be true he has mastered
those difficulties in invention which
hundreds of inventors have failed to
do. Among other advantages that this
invention offers, is a great economy in
power and material.

It is said that Mackey's mind has
always been inclined in this direction
which emphasizes the fact that every
man's maximum success is to be
achieved in the channel in which his
mind is naturally inclined and he will
win if he is persistent enough to
overcome the difficulties in his way.
There is much territory in the realm
of invention yet to be surveyed. The
world gladly welcomes every invention
or discovery, and never turns one
down because it grows out of the
brain and efforts of a Negro. Why
shouldn't more Negroes enter this
field of unlimited usefulness and
fame?

PLAINFIELD NEGRO BOY INVENTS INVALID CHAIR

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16.—Francis
L. Hooper, age 16, of Plainfield Avenue,
son of Mrs. Lennie Hooper, has invented
and secured a patent on an invalids'
bed, the nature of which is the arrange-
ment which permits the linen to be
changed without disturbing the patient.
Many offers to buy the patent have been
received by young Hooper, but no final
acceptance has been made.

Next Year's Expositions and the Negro

The Panama Pacific Exposition will
open February 20, 1915. There will be
no postponement on account of the war
in Europe. Although the colored peo-
ple of the United States will have no
distinct department, it is expected that
exhibits by Negroes will be numerous
throughout the several branches of the
big show. In all probability, the fed-
eral government will detail Mr. Henry
B. Baker to install in the patent divi-
sion an exhibit illustrative of the
race in the world of invention. At the
patent office here there are more than
1,000 grants of patent rights to Ne-
groes on inventions of the highest de-
gree of usefulness. Already Mr. Baker
has been detailed to make this display
at the emancipation celebration of next
year at Chicago.

Vance J. Anderson, a Negro, an employee
in the registry division of the Chicago post-
office, has invented and patented a prac-
tical street car fender. The fender works au-
tomatically, picking up any object it strikes.
Mr. Anderson made his own blue prints and
model.

has invented a mail pouch especially designed
for the colored man. A patent has been
granted by the United States Bureau of Pat-
ents.

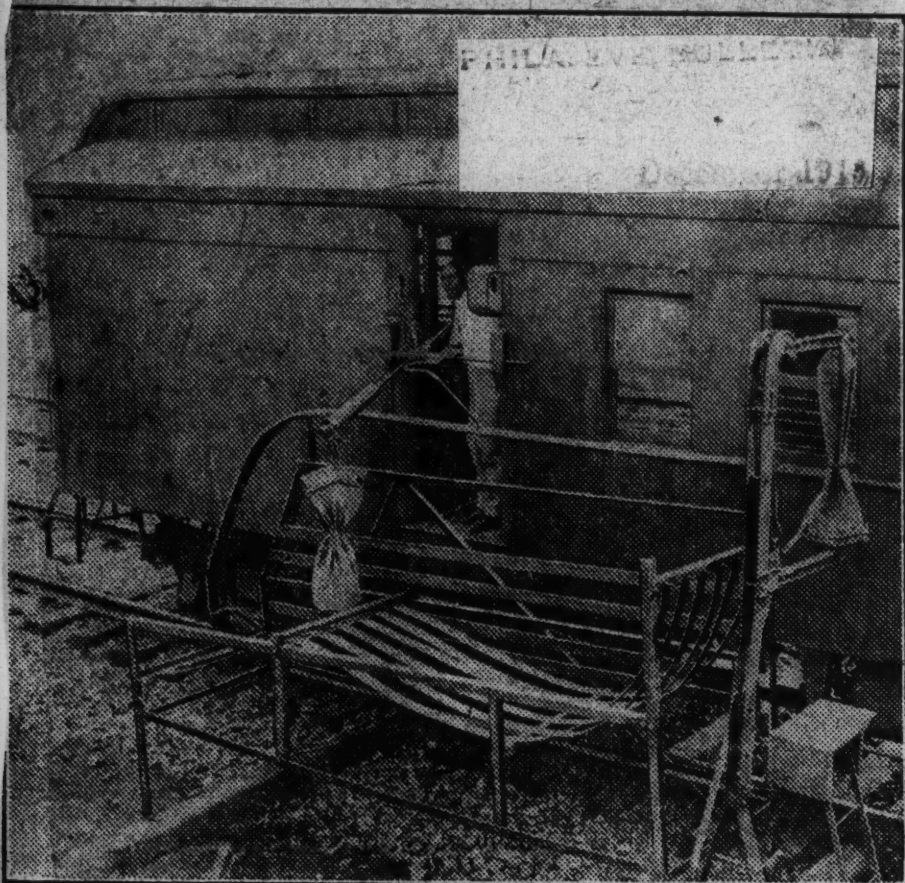
Boston Clay, of Muscatine, Iowa,
has invented a triple button cutting
machine. It has been patented and
is now handled by an eastern syndi-
cate.

C. C. Monroe, a native of Kentucky, and
who now lives in Arkansas, has just applied
for patent rights on an appliance for rails on
metal ties to prevent the spreading of rails,
which will be the means of saving many lives
and thousands of dollars. It is said that the
invention has real merit and has met with

approval by railroad authorities. It is esti-
mated that the patent right is already worth
\$100,000.

Inventions-1915

DAY LABORER'S MILLION DOLLAR MAIL RECEIVER



INVENTION OF NEGRO MAY HELP RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

The inventor is David C. Jones, of 4720 Fairmount ave. It is designed to save millions to the Government in mail and mail pouches lost or damaged in automatic delivery from fast-moving trains. The curved platform receives the mail pouch, which is released by a trigger operated by the roller seen in the etching when it passes over the steel runner above the receiving apparatus. Another part of the device, which is the device now in use in the railway mail service, grips the outgoing mail bag and takes it aboard the car. Jones is shown here operating the mechanism. It worked perfectly on a mail car going at sixty miles an hour.

POOR NEGRO INVENTS R. R. MAIL RECEIVER

Hopes to Get a Million From the
Government for Device Which
Passes Test

WILL BUY CHICKEN FARM

James C. Jones, 4720 Fairmount ave., a negro who has traveled along to his fifty-eighth year on the edge of poverty, believes he has assured himself of at least a million dollars and done a great service for his country by the invention of a mail delivery device to be used on rapidly-moving trains.

And, what is more, postal experts who have been testing the invention on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Folsom, are inclined to believe that the inventor is not visionary.

The last test was made Wednesday, when a train going as high as sixty miles an hour dropped bags of mail and took up others without endangering either the contents of the bags or the containers. With devices now in use, trains must slow up to take up mail bags automatically, and the Government loses over a

million dollars a year in damages for lost and destroyed mail matter and in the cost of pouches that are hurled under the wheels of the trains by inadequate catch devices.

Jones went out to Folsom with the postal men and stood in a mail car to direct the tests of his invention. An engine attached to two cars was run past the receiving device, which was fixed near the track by Jones. The test was made eight times. On each occasion the train was operated at increased speed. The mail catcher worked perfectly at fifteen miles an hour and performed its allotted function without a hitch after the speed of the mail car had been pushed up to sixty miles an hour.

WILL BUY CHICKEN FARM.

The spectators turned to the inventor, who stood smiling and collarless in the mail car, and asked him what he would do if he got the million that his invention is said to be worth.

"Well," said Jones, "I've always wanted to own a chicken farm. And lately my wife has had a hankering for an automobile. I'll get both. I'll move to the country with my wife and my five children. I'll get them the automobile and I'll look after the farm. It's the finest life in the world, farming is, and I'll be content with it. The family can look after the automobile. I'll find my pleasure in farming."

Jones has put in most of his life as a day laborer and latterly has been a cement worker. He has never had any scientific training. His invention is the outgrowth of an idea that struck him several years ago when he read a government pamphlet telling of the need

of a perfect mail catcher for use in the railway service and the fortune that would fall to the inventor who evolved a perfect one.

The device as it stands is in the form of an elongated receiving platform curved up at one end in a manner to gradually diminish the shock of the mail bag when the container is hurled into it from the flying mail car. A steel runner passes above it, curved somewhat like the runner on a sleigh. The outstanding steel arm of the ordinary mail ejector on the railway car is fitted with a rubber roller which rolls upon the runner. The mail pouch is suspended at the end of the arm.

The instant the roller hits the steel runner it is lifted slightly without a shock as the rubber roller carries it smoothly over the runner. The lifting motion operates a trigger which releases the mail bag and drops it to the receiving cage. At the same instant a device, which is the one now used on the railways, snatches the other waiting mail bag and takes it aboard the car. Jones has put his new device and the old one together.

E. M. Norris, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of the Second Division of New York, represented the Government in the tests. B. S. Fellows, chief clerk of the railway service in the eighth division, this city, was also present. John C. McCann and W. W. Beakey, represented the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At the conclusion of the experiment the Government official showed their approval of the device, although they refused to make any definite statements. Mr. Norris said he would send his report to the officials at Washington, but it is anticipated he will place his approval on the device.

In perfecting his device Jones faced all the troubles of the poor inventor. He sold shares at ten cents each to his colored friends, but they became discouraged and refused to advance more money. Three years ago the inventor went to Adolph Kreutzer, a butcher at 56th and Market sts., whom he had known for a number of years, and interested him in the invention. The butcher then bought out the other stockholders and has since been financing the invention.

NEGRO GETS PATENT FOR REMAKING COTTON TIES

Special to The Advertiser.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 3.—Considerable ingenuity has been exercised by Henry Rogers, a colored employee of the Birmingham Compress Company, in devising a machine which is adapted to take the old bale ties, as they are cut from the cotton bales, and trim them and mount a buckle thereon, so that they can be used again. Letters patent for a machine for this purpose have just been granted by the government, being patent No. 1,128,517.

In speaking of the matter, Henry Rogers says that up to this time the compress companies have had to use labor to trim the old ties and mount the buckles thereon and that this has proven so expensive that in most cases the old ties are thrown away. His idea was to devise a machine into which the old tie could be fed as it was cut from the bale and which would cut the tie to the proper length and bend the end thereof and mount a buckle on the end and deliver the tie ready to be used again on another bale. This machine would take the place of much hand labor and would enable all old ties to be reutilized at a great saving.

The patent was obtained for Henry Rogers by R. D. Johnston, Jr.

NEGRO INVENTS MAIL DELIVERY DEVICE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8.—James C. Jones, a colored laborer of this city, residing at 4720 Fairmount avenue, has invented a mail delivery device to be used on rapidly-moving trains, which postal experts have given a severe test and say will save the government millions of dollars. Jones, who is fifty-eight years old and has had a hard time of it making both ends meet all his life, believes that he will soon become wealthy. He expects to get a million dollars from the government for his invention.

The last test of Jones' new device was made Wednesday of last week, when a train going as high as sixty miles an hour dropped bags of mail and took up others without endangering either the contents of the bags or the containers. With devices now in use, trains must slow up to take up mail bags automatically and the government loses over a million of dollars a year in damages for lost and destroyed mail matter and in the cost of pouches that are hurled under the wheels of the train by inadequate catch devices.

At last Wednesday's test Jones accompanied the postal authorities and directed the test from the mail car. An engine attached to two cars was run past the receiving device. The test was made eight times, and on each occasion the train was operated at increased speed. The mail catcher worked perfectly at fifteen miles an hour and performed its allotted function without a hitch after the speed of the mail car had been put to sixty miles an hour.

The inventor, who is a cement worker, has never had any scientific training. His invention is the outgrowth of an idea that struck him some years ago when he read a government pamphlet telling of the need of a perfect mail catcher for use in the railway service and the fortune that would fall to the successful inventor of such device.

E. M. Norris, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of the Second Division of New York, represented the Government in the tests. B. S. Fellows, chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service of the Eighth Division, Philadelphia, was also present, as were John C. McCann and W. W. Beakey, representing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. At the conclusion of the experiment the government officials announced their approval of the device, although they refused to give out a statement for the public. Their report has been forwarded to Washington.

In perfecting the device Jones had a difficult task raising money to further his idea. At first he sold shares to his colored friends at ten cents each, but they soon became discouraged and refused to advance more money. Three years ago he went to Adolph Kreutzer, a butcher at 56th and Market streets, whom he had known for years, and interested him in the invention. Then Kreutzer bought out the other stockholders.

Jones has a wife and five children, and

says when he gets his money, he will buy a farm and move to the country.

SOLOMON HARPER INVENTOR

Syracuse Young Man Patented Device to Prevent Railway Accidents—Citizens Hear About It at Dinner in Music School Settlement Friday Evening

Doubtless many of the people will be surprised when they learn that an invention which has caused many of the big railroads throughout the country to take notice of, or to make many inquiries about, is the work of a young colored genius, Solomon Harper, of Syracuse, who is reported to be not yet 25 years old. This device patented by young Mr. Harper and covering, as it does more than 21 ways to stop accidents is said to be more near up to the requirements of what is needed by the railroads for this purpose than any submitted. Information in detail to how it can be operated was given at a dinner last Friday evening in the spacious dining room of the Music School Settlement, 4 and 6 West 131st street, by the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company, and Secretary Napoleon B. Marshall, who read the circular letter explaining it, also stated efforts were being made to secure by popular subscription the amount of \$2,500 the company needed to build a model. President John E. Nail, after making a further explanation of the wonderful invention, presented Morris Brown, who spoke a few minutes on Mr. Harper's achievement and what it means to the railway interests of this country. The officers of the National Safety Train Control and Signal Company are: John E. Nail, Philip M. Thorne, Napoleon B. Marshall and Rev. B. W. Arnett. The board of directors include all the officers and such additional members as Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, James Reese Europe, Henry C. Parker and Geo. W. Harris.

INVENTOR OF SMOKE HELMET IN NEW YORK

G. A. Morgan of the National Safety Device Co., Cleveland, Ohio, inventor of the Morgan National Safety Hood and Smoke Helmet, was in the city this week in conference with the J. P. Morgan Co. bankers, relative to the adoption of his smoke protector by the British Army.

Messrs. King and Egan, of the banking firm, with whom he was in consultation, were very much impressed with the invention and will probably recommend its adoption to the British government.

The American selling rights are contracted to a single selling company which is obligated to dispose of 135 hoods a month. Mr. Morgan is the owner of the building used as the headquarters of the company and manufacturing factory. The hoods are made by skilled workers only, nine being employed at this time.

Mr. Morgan returned to Cleveland Tuesday afternoon over the Grand Central.

NEGROES GET 1000 PATENTS

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The Lincoln Jubilee and Exposition now being held at the Coliseum has brought out the fact that more than 1,000 patents have been granted to negroes since Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. Some of them are very valuable. Many of them are on exhibit at the Coliseum.

Granville T. Woods is one of the most successful inventors. More than sixty of his inventions are on display. They are in use by such corporations as the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the American Bell Telephone Company, the General Electric Company, and the Electric Magnetic Traction Company. Another, who invented the machine for sewing soles on shoes, is J. E. Matzeliger, born in Dutch Guiana, South America, but coming while very young to the United States and working as an apprentice in the great shoe factories of Lynn, Mass.

The Census Bureau had to get its statistics from the 8,000 patent attorneys of the country, for the bureau had no records of the race of inventors.

FRANK DAVIS GETS PATENT RIGHTS FOR BROOM DEVICE.

By Robert M. Lawson.
Tucson, Ariz., May 1.—Tucson is an inventor of more than passing note in Mr. Frank Davis, who has just been granted patent rights on a small though useful device attached to brushes, brooms, mops, etc., and which is a great time and labor-saving article. The patent in question, though of enormous value, as reported from Washington, is of such small cost as to be insignificant, the attachment costing less than one cent each. Mr. Davis has been granted three patents covering other devices during the past several months and is now working on another that will startle the world when completed. Mr. Davis is now forming a stock company to finance the erection of a manufacturing plant at Tucson and will place his inventions on the market in a few weeks.

DEMONSTRATIONS MADE BY NEGRO INVENTOR

W. L. Majors, colored, of St. Louis, inventor of the Violet Ray machine, used for purifying the scalp, and an electric machine with a narrow suction for removing germs from the scalp and hair, is in the city and will make a number of demonstrations of his inventions. He is president and founder of the Oxford College of Hair Culture at St. Louis, a very successful young negro business man, his company manufacturing a large list of preparations said to be guaranteed under the United States pure food and drug act. The machines invented by Majors are said to have been exhibited at the emancipation celebration held at Philadelphia in 1913, with much success.

Mr. Shelby J. Davidson, a practicing attorney of this city, has been granted two additional patents on inventions that have proven to be splendid labor-saving devices in the Federal offices, in which they have been installed. Mr. Davidson studied out many of these devices while engaged in making computations, etc., in the office of the Auditor of the Postoffice Department, and is now drawing handsome royalties from the government for the use of several of his inventions.

MAY 6 1915

Amputation

Friction Heater

*Chas. D. L. Baker St Joseph
Miss Invented several
Years ago.*

KING INVENTS NEW MACHINE

Lebanon, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Dr. J. F. King has invented a centrifugal gold inlay casting machine which, he hopes, will revolutionize dental work. The machine revolves on a pivot and is said to place gold in the teeth accurately. Dr. King is a graduate of the dental department of Meharry Medical College, at Nashville.

Inventions - 1915

SOLOMON HARPER

INVENTS DEVICE TO STOP COLLISIONS

The New York
Young Colored Man, With Wonderful Mechanical Genius and Practical Railroad Experience, Develops Great Contrivance

ARRIVES IN CITY PENNILESS

Strong Company of Colored Directors and Colored Attorney Will Guide Harper in Placing Invention Upon Market—Maurice Brown Discovers Him.

That truth is surely stranger than fiction and necessity is the mother of invention, is demonstrated in the case of Solomon Harper, the colored mechanical genius who recently arrived in New York City penniless.

For years and years the nation's large transportation companies and other employers of labor in the various industries hardly paid any attention to the safety and security of their passengers or employees.

Thousands and thousands of lives have been sacrificed and dependents and homes made miserable for years.

Always and ever, the blame for accidents and loss of life was fastened upon some poor underpaid or overworked employee, until finally the public became aroused and through their representatives in local, State and National legislative bodies demanded laws to govern and protect the lives and property not only of the traveling public but also the employees in all kinds of industries.

Finally some sort of measures were adopted, but the slogan, "Safety First," did not become such a popular reminder until railroad and steamship wrecks and great loss of lives occurred so often that the public became so incensed against the evident negligence, faulty equipment and sometimes careless management or reckless neglect to observe rules of safety, that compelled the managers and govern-

mental bodies to heed the public clamor and give some protection, but the best is none too good.

Solomon Harper a Great Factor.

Human ingenuity, that great unknown yet powerful factor, is at work all the time, somewhere, on something, somehow, most often unrecognized, living under conditions which tend to discourage and create despair, works, hopes, starves, lives, dies, and all for what? Just to contribute something towards the comfort and safety of our fellow being.

"Safety First," how close do you come to "Self-Preservation."

Is the saving of human lives after the danger is apparent more heroic than means to prevent the loss of them under any condition brought about through neglect or faulty contrivances?

Now then, one of the greatest, most wonderful and yet most simple device is about to be brought to the public attention, governmental and railroad corporations investigation, which has for its object the prevention of head-on and rear-end collisions on railroads, subways and elevated systems.

These devices work automatically on both steam and electric systems and is designed to operate perfectly.

It is the invention of Solomon Harper, a young colored man who in all probability will some day be hailed as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

His struggles, his work and his efforts are about to be rewarded through the timely interest evinced in Mr. Harper by Morris Brown, the president of large New York corporation.

Mr. Brown was interviewed by a New York News reporter and was asked to give a detailed statement regarding his connection with Mr. Harper and his device. He said:

"A few weeks ago I went to Syracuse, N. Y., on business connected with my company and visited an uncle of mine who is in the iron business. During the course of the evening's conversation my uncle, Mr. Schwartz, remarked that a young colored man named Solomon Harper had invented a system of railroad devices designed to prevent head-on and rear collisions. He stated further that Mr. Harper had made repeated efforts to secure financial assistance and proper backing, but failed because of his color, and various attempts of some men who made slight advances and tried to take advantage of him and his invention.

"My uncle expressed his confidence in both Mr. Harper and his invention and persuaded me to look into the matter fully. I promised to do so as soon as I would find the necessary time. Shortly after my return to New York I got into communication with Mr. Harper and after some preliminary correspondence I secured from Mr. Harper an option to dispose of his in-

vention.

"No sooner did I receive this option when a party called on me at my office and stated to me that he, together with his partner, had acquired a 6-10 interest in the invention on an outlay of about \$100, which was used to pay for blue prints, patent attorney, government fees, etc.

"This interest plus the interest Mr. Harper had assigned in his profits to two other people in Syracuse, left him nothing.

"I got into touch with Mr. Harper and he came to New York. I don't care to dwell on his appearance and his financial circumstances, but suffice it to say that both were heartbreaking and beggars description. Immediately I sought to alleviate his condition and began to provide for his immediate needs.

After some negotiations the 6 plus 10 interest he had assigned was reassigned back to him, the other people got rid of their interest to a third party with whom negotiations are now under way.

"After carefully looking into Mr. Harper's claims and submitting them to some prominent railroad companies I received favorable replies from three of the largest systems in the country.

"I then got in touch with Philip M. Thorne, whom you all know, and placed Mr. Harper's matters before him and urged Mr. Thorne to co-operate with me in this matter.

"He did, and he has taken care of Mr. Harper's legal interest. He assisted Mr. Harper financially and both Mr. Thorne and myself have since taken care of Mr. Harper and his invention, and now I am pleased to state that as a result and the unselfish assistance of John E. Neal and Henry C. Parker, George W. Harris, Dr. B. W. Arnett, Dr. S. W. Holder, N. B. Marshall and many others, a corporation was formed last week under the name of the National Safety Train Control & Signal Co., capitalized at \$10,000. We are now offering \$2,500 worth of its treasury stock for sale. The proceeds to be used in building a practical model to submit to the railroads and to take care of Mr. Harper and secure all the patents to cover the invention.

"I wish to say that many persons on whom I called asking them to give this young man material assistance, side-stepped and did not even offer a nickel or his next meal, while others were ready to offer all sorts of suggestions or the divisions of prospective profits, etc., while some on the other hand gave small assistance.

"Now you can well imagine the hardships and privations one must go through before he gets the helping hand of his fellow man.

"Deeds, not words, count. If Mr. Harper has what he claims he has, and from his drawings and explanations he appears to have a real good sys-

tem, Mr. Harper will surely be one of our great Americans and a credit to his race. He will then be sought, petted, lionized and hailed, but now, who will repose enough confidence in him and lend him their efforts, etc.?"

"To show my confidence, and I flatter myself to be as good a business man as the average, I have worked early and late on this matter, interviewed many people, furnished money for many purposes and to Mr. Harper, and also arranged to sell Mr. Harper's invention on behalf of the company formed. I don't promise anyone fortunes, but I do say that if it turns out right then all who assisted and became identified with the enterprise will not only have given Mr. Harper the chance he is entitled to, but will personally profit handsomely besides."

This world has progressed because men like Edison, Bell, Marconi, Columbus, Christ, Watts, Cooper, Franklin and thousands of others paid no heed to critics or the scorn and derision aimed at them for their "dreams," but when their achievements became matters of fact, everybody flattered themselves with (I knew it) (I told you so), and in the meantime these dreamers had to live on fresh air and appetites with an occasional desert of "foolish," "dreamer" and other epithets and such other delicacy thrown in, besides the frost bites, chattering teeth, unkempt appearance, shoeless feet, covered only by their dogged perseverance, unboundless faith in their "dream" and will power.

ALLEN CHURCH WORKER IS A BUSINESS PIONEER

Invented Method of Electrical Hat Cleaning and Has Large Clientele

465 IN MUSICIAN'S CLUB

Talented Musicians Have Well-Regulated Organization and Entertainers are Furnished to some of the Wealthiest Social Bodies of the City.

The New York
W. Allen, the practical electric hatter and tailor, has conducted his business at 800 Eighth Avenue for fifteen years and has been prominent in social and church work more than thirty years. Mr. Allen, who was one of the first men to go in the hat cleaning business, is the inventor of the electric method of hat cleaning, which enables a customer to have hats cleaned "while you wait," when by the other method

patrons had to wait a week.

A shoe-shining parlor was first opened by Mr. Allen at 71 Broadway. Another place was opened at Sixth Avenue and 42d Street. These two businesses with hat cleaning added were run several years with success. Radical changes in the buildings forced the shops to move out of these quarters. Several men and women have been taught the business, among whom is Mme. Marie Jackson Stewart. Morton Stevenson has been Mr. Allen's assistant for the past two years.

Mr. Allen, a former student of Howard University, is a well-known church and social worker. He is especially successful among young men. At present he is president of the trustee board of Salem M. E. Church, president and organizer of the Y. M. Bible Class, president of the lyceum and a local preacher. He has been vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. since its beginning and was one of the original trustees of St. Mark's Church. Mr. Allen married Miss Martha Jennings in 1893. She died in 1911. There were no children.

A Musician's Club.

The Al Brown Entertainers' Social Club, incorporated February, 1913, Al Brown, president and manager, is located at 103 West 132d Street. The purpose of the club is to promote social intercourse, together with an organized effort to make members efficient to sing and play music on private occasions in homes. Rehearsals are held daily from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., when free instruction is given members.

The club has a membership of more than 465 members, among whom are New York's well-known musicians, and has furnished entertainers for the Army and Navy Club reception to Rear Admiral Usher, Fordham Tennis Club, Red Cross Bazaar and Mrs. Wallace P. White's Southern Cotillon Dance. The club is well regulated and compliance with the rules is insisted upon by the manager. For the use of the members there is a card room, an office, billiard room, studio and reception rooms.

Mme. C. J. Graves, with parlors at 132 East 82d Street, gives lessons in painting, crocheting, embroidery and dressmaking, offering a three months' course for \$10, or a single lesson for 50 cents. Classes are held in the afternoon and evening to suit the convenience of the pupils. Mme. Graves has been so successful with students in the past that she guarantees that when you shall have finished your course you will be able to secure work and receive good pay.

A Good Meal for A Quarter.

Victor Johnson has recently opened Vick's restaurant, at 124 West 135th Street, and is now serving a large number of patrons in the well-appointed eating house. Here one of the best meals in the city can be had for a quarter day and night, as the restaurant is never closed. Mr. Johnson has employed help of ability and long experience in the persons of George Holland, manager and cook, E. Butler, night wok, Mrs. E. J. Stafford, cashier, and

Roxy Richardson, waitress.
Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Da Garter, 450
Lenox avenue, have resided in this
country six months, coming from Cuba.
Mr. Da Garter is a barber employed
at 2 West 135th street and Mrs. Da
Garter is a cigar maker employed at
116th street and Amsterdam avenue.

P. F. Turner, a successful business
man, having been a grocer in New York
City more than 22 years, is proprietor
of a well stocked and prosperous store
at 34 West 132d street. The store is
about 60 feet long and 10 feet wide
and packed with a variety of merchandise
that there is hardly room for the customers.
Seeing that the store carried a large
variety of commodities, the representative
of THE AGE asked Mr. Turner
what his specialty was. Mr. Turner
replied, "Please my customers." Among
his customers are Mrs. E. A. Johnson,
the Rev. B. W. Arnette and the Rev.
Mr. Mott. Mrs. Turner assists in the
store and Henry Walton is porter.
Brown stamps are given and goods de-
livered. Mr. Turner began business in
64th street in 1892; from there he
moved to 232 West 61st street where
he remained until four years ago.

Miss Ray E. Tucker, 147 West 132d
street, head of the Elite Hair Dressing
School parlors, was New York City's
first colored graduate hair dresser,
masseuse and cultivator of hair. Hair
straightening was taken up later. Miss
Tucker first established parlors on 72d
street. From 72d street the parlors
were moved to 142 West 53d street,
thence to the present address.

At the 132d street parlors Miss Tuck-
er has all the latest improved appli-
ances used in such parlors. Students
are furnished both white and colored
subjects to practice on. Diplomas are
given only when pupils have finished
the entire course. During the past
seven years 105 pupils have received
diplomas although many more did not
finish, but are doing a good business.
Miss Tucker teaches her pupils how to
make toilet preparations. She has on
the market Rays' Hair Oil, Hair Tonic
and Healing Salve.

BEN THOMAS INVENTS AN AUTO ENCLOSURE

Ben Thomas, well known as the pro-
prietor of the Hotel Maceo, 213 West
53d street, is also at the head of the
Broadway Auto School and Sales Com-
pany, which enterprise he founded some
seven years ago. Mr. Thomas was the
first Negro appointed as a State exam-
iner for chauffeurs, in which position
he gave the most efficient and satisfac-
tory service. In his auto instruction
school he has graduated more than fif-
teen hundred chauffeurs, men and
women, white and colored, many of
them at present holding most lucrative
positions.

Mr. Thomas has invented an inclosure
for Ford automobiles that will change
a touring car into a closed car in sixty
minutes. He has been experimenting
for the past nine months, and now has
perfected his invention and is ready to
put it on the market. The enclosures
are manufactured for the Thomas fac-

tory, 213 West 53d street, New York,
where it is on exhibition at all times.
This enclosure was on exhibition at the
recent exposition held in Richmond, Va.,
and met with great approval. Some of
the marked features of the enclosure
are:

It will afford you the same comfort
that a coupe or a limousine will fur-
nish.

You can drive the coldest day with-
out your gloves or heavy coat and won't
feel the cold.

The enclosure adds 35 pounds of
weight to a touring car and 20 pounds
to a runabout.

We use double thick clear vision glass,
guaranteed not to rattle.

We furnish with each enclosure a
beautiful cowl dash and windshield.
You can use this dash and windshield at
all times, as it looks much better than
the regular windshield that comes on
the car.

You can attach or detach it in thirty
minutes and not disturb any part of your
car; all you do is to remove your wind-
shield, put the enclosure in its position,
then put on your windshield and cowl
dash and you are ready to go.

When you are through using it, just
detach and put it away in your closet
until it is time to use it again.

These enclosures are made to fit any
Ford 1913, 1914, 1915 touring or run-
about bodies. In ordering be sure to
mention year of your car, as there is
some difference in the 1913 and 1914
Ford bodies, also the late 1915 with
cowl dash.

With this enclosure you can lock your
car so that no one can get in it. It pre-
vents you from having accidents, trying
to drive with side curtains.

It enables you to drive your car in
comfort no matter how cold or stormy
the weather is. Price, ready to attach,
touring, \$45; price, ready to attach, run-
about, \$35. Address Broadway Auto
Sales Company, Inc., 213 West 53d
street, New York City.

Philadelphia Star
DEC 3 - 1915
**R. R. MAIL RECEIVER
INVENTED BY NEGRO**

James C. Jones Believes He Will
Get a Million for Well
Tested Device

GOOD LUCK FOR A LABORER

James C. Jones, a negro, 58 years old, of
4720 Fairmount avenue, who has been
a poor man all his life believes that of
he will soon be worth a million and that
he has performed a great public service
by the invention of a mail discharging de-
vice to be used on rapidly-moving trains.

Postal experts who have been testing the
invention on the Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad, near Folsom, are inclined to be-
lieve that it will meet the requirements.

The last test was made when a train
going as high as sixty miles an hour
dropped bags of mail and took up other
without endangering either the contents
of the bags or the containers. With de-
vices now in use, trains must slow up
to take up mail bags automatically, and
the Government loses over a million dol-
lars a year in damages for lost and de-
stroyed mail matter and in the cost of
pouches that are hurled under the wheels
of the trains by inadequate catch de-
vices.

Jones has been working for several
years on his device. The postal officials
who examined it had no hesitancy in say-
ing that it worked well under all condi-
tions. They were sent here by the rail-
way mail service division of the Post
Office Department to make a test of the
appliance, and have forwarded a report
to Washington. It is considered likely
of the railway mail service, and that the
Government may be glad to pay well
for it.

Jones went out to Folsom with the pos-
tal men and stood in a mail car to direct
the tests of his invention. An engine at-
tached to two cars was run past the re-
ceiving device, which was fixed near the
track by Jones. The test was made eight
times, the train being operated at in-
creased speed each time. The mail catch-
er worked perfectly at fifteen miles an
hour and performed its allotted function
without a hitch after the speed of the
mail car had been pushed up to sixty
miles an hour.

The spectators turned to the inventor
who stood smiling and collarless in the
mail car, and asked him what he would
do if he got the million that his invention
is said to be worth.

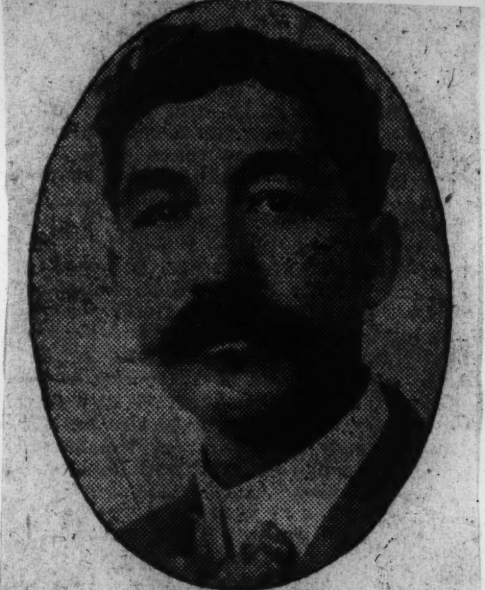
"Well," said Jones, "I've always want-
ed to own a chicken farm. And lately
my wife has had a hankering for an
automobile. I'll get both. I'll move to
the country with my wife and my five
children. I'll get them the automobile
and I'll look after the farm. It's the
finest life in the world, farming is, and
I'll be content with it. The family can
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several years ago when he read a gov-
ernment pamphlet telling of the need
of a perfect mail catcher for use in the
railway service and the fortune that
would fall to the inventor who evolved
a perfect one.



Thomas' Automobile Enclosure.



BEN THOMAS,
Proprietor Broadway Auto School
and Sales Co., Inventor of
Automobile Enclosure
Ford Cars.

**JAMES C. JONES MAY
RECEIVE \$1,000,000
FOR PATENT.**

The Creation of a New Device for Pick-
ing Up Mail by Moving Trains Will
Bring Patentee Fabulous Sum.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.—What may
prove to be one of the world's great in-
ventions is the new R. R. Mail receiver,
the invention of Mr. James C. Jones of
4720 Fairmount ave. For a number of
years Mr. Jones has labored hard and
earnest for the perfection of his patent.
He has passed through the ordeal that
is required of all men who accomplish
things that are of lasting and durable
nature.

A test was given the device by E. M.
Norris, Supt. of R. R. Mail Service, Sec-
ond Div. of N. Y., representing the Gov-
ernment; B. S. Fellows, chief clerk of
Railway Service of the 8th Division; John
C. Melan and W. E. Beakey, represent-
ing the B. and O. R. R., which proved
beyond a shadow of a doubt its prac-
ticability. An engine with two cars were
used and equipped with new device at-
tached to mail cars. The test was made
at 15 miles per hour and speed in-
creased to 60. Each time the perfect
operation of the machine was a marvel
to those present. Officials representing

the Government would make no com-
ment for public.

Description of Device.

The device as it stands is in the form
of an elongated receiving platform;
curved up at one end in a manner to
gradually diminish the shock of the mail
bag when the container is hurled into it
from the flying mail car. A steel runner
passes above it, curved somewhat like
the runner on a sleigh. The outstanding
steel arm of the ordinary mail ejected on
the railway car is fitted with a rubber
roller which rolls upon the runner. The
mail pouch is suspended at the end of
the arm.

The instant the roller hits the steel
runner it is lifted slightly without a
shock as the rubber roller carries it
smoothly over the runner. The lifting
motion operates a trigger which releases
the mail bag and drops it to the receiving
cage. At the same instant a device,
which is the one now used on the rail-
ways, snatches the other waiting mail
bag and takes it aboard the car. Jones
has put his new device and the old one
together. If this patent is accepted by
the Government Mr. Jones will receive
more than \$1,000,000 for his patent.

INVENTOR OF SMOKE-ABAT- ING DEVICE VISITS CITY

William A. Thomas, of St. Louis
inventor of a smoke-abating com-
pound, was in the city this week,
the guest of Rev. Dr. I. L. Thomas.
Mr. Thomas had a conference with
number of representative citizens
at the home of Mr. Samuel R.
Bishop, 2121 David Hill avenue,
Tuesday evening.
He explained his invention, which,
he said, would reduce the smoke
nuisance to a minimum. A com-
pany—the National Smoke Abating
and Fuel Company—has been
organized to market the compound.
It is capitalized at \$75,000, and
has a factory at East St. Louis, Ill.,
with a capacity of 3,000 tons a
day.

According to Mr. Thomas, his
invention will not only eliminate
the smoke nuisance in factories and
apartments but railroads could pro-
fitably use it in tunnels. He says
that he is desirous of starting
another factory in this city.

Mr. Thomas was born in Louisi-
ana in 1848. For years he has
been a stationary engineer in St.
Louis.

The officers of the National
Smoke Abating and Fuel Compound
Company are: A. C. Mayo, Gary,
Ind., president; C. C. Parish, vice
president; T. B. Watkins, Kansas
City, secretary-treasurer, who, with
W. A. Thomas, J. A. Thomas, A.
T. Johnson and G. W. Golden, com-
pose the board of directors.

Inventions - 1916

MARSHALL, INVENTOR, APPENDICITIS VICTIM

New York, Feb. 8.—In the death of Mr. James E. Marshall, which occurred Tuesday, Feb. 1, the colored race lost a man of exceptional character and ability. He was born in Georgia in the midst of humble surroundings, thirty-one years ago.

At the time of his death he was working on an electric motor of new and very compact form. It was less than one-fourth the size of any existing motor; it tripped them all in power, and cost hardly a third as much to run as any other known motor. It was designed for use in street cars, locomotives and ships. Unfortunately, it was not far enough along for any person other than himself to complete it, so the secret dies with him.

Recently, in the course of his experiments, he discovered a new ray of simply terrific force. It is chiefly destructive in character, and its possessor would be able to destroy an entire army or fleet in a few minutes. The money necessary for the perfection of this discovery was arranged for shortly before his death, but it was arranged too late. It was one of his dreams to make an apparatus for the handling of this ray and give it to the United States Government as a present from the entire colored race.

About fifteen days ago he suddenly became strangely ill. On Saturday, Jan. 29, he was told he had appendicitis. That night he was operated on in Roosevelt Hospital, but he had waited too long, and the operation did not save him.

His mother and two sisters live at West Acton, Mass., and the two former being invalids, it was impossible for any of his relatives to come here for funeral services.

A committee of his friends took charge of the body and shipped it, through the H. Adolph Howell undertaking establishment, 107 West 136th street, to his mother at West Acton. This committee consisted of Mrs. G. Johnson of 2247 Seventh avenue, where the late Mr. Marshall had lived, and Messrs. J. N. Coleman, head hallman of the Hotel Wellington; W. D. Robinson, head bellman of the Hotel Prince George; A. J. Gary and G. P. Roache.

This committee deserves the thanks of the community for the whole-hearted way in which they showed the last possible honors to a friend.

On March 7 two Negroes were granted patents by the United States Government for their inventions: Tony Clemens, Bigbee Valley, Miss., for a running gear for vehicles; and Ben Askew, Atlanta, Ga., for an invention in cotton choppers.

RACE MAN INVENTS TRENCH EXCAVATOR

Chicago Defender
Arthur Taylor Evolves Remarkable Design—Plans Machine That Would Excavate Deep Trench for Soldiers—Is Mechanical Mole.

Centralia, Ill., May 26.—Instead of digging themselves in with spades, soldiers of the future will lie low in safety while an armored motor trench excavator does the work, if an interesting invention devised by Arthur Taylor, Centralia's colored Edison, residing at 1506 South Locust street, proves to be practicable. Taylor had a rough model of his invention on exhibition at the Daily Review office today. The odd machine looks as if it might be the forerunner of a valuable war adjunct—something that may revolutionize land warfare as effectively as did the odd device of John Ericsson, which steamed out of Hampton Roads to put a quietus on the terrible Merrimac.

A Huge Mole.

The excavator is simply a huge mechanical mole. In its finished state it will be armored and will carry armament for defense.

At its front are four large circular saws, set in such a way that they will cut up the earth and throw it backward. Back of the saws are revolving paddles, which catch the dirt that flies from the huge saws and throw it back to a carrier that works beneath the motor truck which propels the excavator. On the carrier the dirt is propelled to the rear of the machine, where an elevator takes it upward and deposits it on whichever side of the trench it is desired.

The circular saws in front can be set readily to dig downward, upward or on a level.

Has Other Inventions.

Just as the mole plunges downward, so does Taylor's trench digger. After the desired depth has been reached the machine works steadily forward, protected by the earth walls from the shells of the enemy.

Taylor believes that a fifty-horsepower engine will be sufficient to run the saws in front and that a forty-horsepower engine will be all that will be required for the truck behind.

Taylor says that his machine can attain a speed of ten miles an hour on the surface and two miles an hour while digging. This speed in excavating would be considerably faster than is achieved now by soldiers using spades.

Previous successes by Taylor in the line of inventions urge consideration for his new device. Some time ago the colored inventor's mechanical genius evolved a "hump" skate, which is now being tried out, with an eye to purchase, by the Michigan Central R. R. Co.

A dinner pail which keeps food hot for several hours is another of Taylor's inventions, which C. W. Witwer considers so good that he has undertaken to finance the procedure of putting it on the market.

Taylor works regularly as a car re-

pairer for the Illinois Central. During all of his spare time he works industriously on various devices that he has planned. His education is limited, but his mechanical genius is certainly pronounced.

COLORED SOLDIERS INVENT GREAT NEW GUNPOWDER

Chicago Defender
Washington, Aug. 23.—Army officials are interested in reports from Manila of the successful trial of a new and powerful kind of gunpowder invented by two troopers of the Ninth Cavalry.

According to this information the new gunpowder, which was invented by "Will" Peters and Kyle Arnell, can be made at half the cost of the powder now used for rifle cartridges. It is smokeless.

The powder is said to have been tested in a regulation army rifle at Fort Camp Stotsenburg, near Manila, and sent a steel bullet half way through an inch of solid steel. It says that at 1,000 yards it is only necessary to use the regulation 100 yards elevation of the gun. If this is true it is more powerful than the powder now used by the army. Kyle Arnell is from Cincinnati and Peters from Louisville.

COLORED MAN AN INVENTOR

Chicago Defender
Steubenville, O., Aug. 3.—Charles D. Irvin, of our city, has just invented certain new and useful improvements in skimmers for blast furnaces. This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in skimmers and troopers for blast furnaces and the invention has for its primary object, the provision of novel means for conveying the residue of a skimmer trough to moulds or ladels, thereby dispensing with a side gate heretofore used in a trough for removing the residue and forming pigs or pieces of iron.

A BIG PLOW INVENTED.

Christian Recorder 11-9-16

H. C. Webb, a colored citizen of Bradenton, Fla., and a member of Ward Temple A. M. E. Church, of which Rev. S. W. Adair is pastor, has recently invented a plow which plows up palmetto roots successfully. The invention has removed the difficulty and enormous expense of clearing lands infested with palmetto roots.

Mr. Webb is one of the leading citizens of the country, is successful in business and loyal to his church. His plow is no longer doing experimental work, but actually at work by contract.

VENTS ELECTRIC DEVICE.

Chicago Defender
London, Ky., Jan. 21.—George Ellis, 416 F street, has invented a new electric device for operating a clock, sewing machine and an incubator for hatching chickens. His ideas are all new and will mean much to electric invention.

A Modern Wonder

THE MODERN SANITARY ROTARY TOOTH BRUSH



The Chicago Defender
11/14/16

It will brush the teeth from the gums towards the biting edges, will brush the back as well as the front, in between and the grinding surface.

WILL LAST SEVERAL YEARS

Recommended by all dentists and the Chicago Health Department.

Price 50 Cents, Postpaid

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

THE J. P. NORWOOD MFG. CO.
INCORPORATED

Factory and Salesroom, 4050 South State Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find 50 cents for one of your tooth brushes.

Signed.....

Very Latest News

GERMAN AGENTS TO SEE MORGAN

Chicago Defender 8/12/16

Berlin, Germany, Aug. 11 (By Cable).—The German minister of war has sent two agents to Cleveland, Ohio, where they will confer with Garrett Morgan, the inventor of the hood which he used to save the lives of those entombed in the recent Cleveland disaster. The hood protects against gas, and the allies are forcing the Germans so hard that they rely upon the outcome of the present conference with the Ohio inventor.

Elderly Negro Is Champion Suer

Chicago Tribune

New York City

"Dr." Elbert Robinson, 2624 South Wabash avenue, has suits for \$1,250,000,000 pending in the courts. That is some distinction. But to the elderly negro it is a living as well. On the strength of these suits, he is said to have "borrowed" \$150,000 in the last few years. He is still borrowing.

"Dr." Robinson claims to have invented a core for car wheels and a solid track crossing. The suits are for infringement of his patents on these inventions. He has a suit for \$1,000,000,000 against the United States; a suit for \$100,000,000 against the Chicago City Railways Company, and another for \$50,000,000 against the American Car and Foundry Company. Just the other day he sued Henry Ford for \$100,000,000.

How He Gets the Money.

"Dr." Robinson has a unique scheme for getting the money. He gives notes for money advanced him. These notes put his aids in on his wonderful future prospects. A payment of \$5 to the "doctor" brings a note for \$705; of \$10 a note for \$1,010; of \$25 a note for \$10,025. These notes are promised to

pay "when suit ends."

Almost every evening he holds meetings for investors at his home. He does not advertise. "The Lord directs them to come"—that's what he says. The "doctor" mixes religion with finance. He preaches repentance and contributions. He seems to have two assistants. One is a smug young colored man who iterates one phrase: "Lay your money down." The other is a fat colored woman who cries with

a loud voice: "Now is the accepted time. The Lord is leading the colored people into their own. Every day will be Sunday by and by."

Whites Also at Meeting.

Seventy-five people crowded the double parlors. Most of them were colored. There was a sprinkling of whites. "Lay your money down," said George Morague. Ten women and two men walked forward and laid their money on a table. Morague took their names. "I'll bring you Dr. Robinson's note tomorrow," he said.

A negro arose and told how good were both the Lord and Dr. Robinson's investments. He worked the company to a camp meeting pitch. "Praise the Lord," "Glory to God" and "Ain't it so?" punctuated his sermon. After an hour a door opened and in walked "Dr." Robinson himself.

He wore a coat with ministerial skirts, a bow tie and white spats. He bowed left and right.

He's Opportunity Knocking.

"I have given all of you a magnificent opportunity," he said. "When my cases are settled in court you who have seen the light and invested your money in my schemes will be richer than you ever dreamed. No car runs on wheels in these United States but uses my patent. My invention is of the Lord. He guided me. He flashed the great idea into my brain. Think of it, all the white people in the nation ride on an invention born in the brain of a colored man. But I draw no color line. I am willing that whites and blacks should be my partners and share in my coming fortune. I have been cheated and defrauded, but I will win in the end. Then all of you will be rich."

THE TENNESSEE FUNERAL AND EMBALMERS' ASSOCIATION ENDORSES THE NASHVILLE COLLEGE OF EMBALMING.

Elder Preston Taylor, of Nashville, Tennessee and Levy McCoy of Memphis, Tennessee—Made Honorary Members.

The Nashville Blade 7/14/16

The Tennessee Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association met in their regular session at the Hermitage Hotel, Thursday and Friday. The Association was well attended, being composed of leading undertakers and embalmers in the state of Tennessee.

Levy McCoy, a local Negro undertaker of Memphis, was the only Negro in attendance. McCoy is one of the oldest undertakers of Memphis and has followed the Association together with Preston Taylor of this city since its existence.

Dr. J. L. Leach, Vice President of the Nashville College of Embalming

was the guest of the Association and delivered before the Association an excellent address. Dr. Leach and Mr. McCoy were guests at dinner with the Association given by the National Casket Company by its efficient manager, Mr. F. C. Guthrie.

Levy McCoy and Dr. Leach demonstrated to the Association at the parlors of Taylor & Co., undertakers—The McCoy Vacuum Automatic injector, an instrument invented by Levy McCoy of Memphis. The Association was well pleased with the excellent establishment of Mr. Taylor and the instrument invented by McCoy. Its practical usefulness was demonstrated to the full satisfaction of all present. Several member engaged the instrument.

WILLIS DECLARES FOR RACE JUSTICE

Medals Presented to Morgan Brothers for Heroic Work

by Mayor Davis

Chicago Defender 8/12/16

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Gov. Frank B. Willis, acclaimed "the champion of a common humanity because he barred 'The Birth of a Nation' from Ohio motion picture theaters," was the chief speaker at last Monday night's Emancipation Day exercises at Luna Park.

"A race that produced Blanch K. Bruce, Senator Revels, Frederick Douglass and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, that can inspire a nation with faith is too great, too patriotic and too dignified to be insulted by a cheap picture show," Gov. Willis declared.

"Some people may forget the mighty men of history, but there is one people that will always remember the tall, gaunt figure of the man from Illinois who wrote the message that made this people free—Abraham Lincoln."

"The time is at hand when there shall be meted out everywhere in this country, east as well as west, north as well as south, even-handed justice to every man and woman without regard to sex, race or previous condition of servitude."

"From the beginning of the history of this country black men have been doing more than their full share for the white men of the nation."

"At the beginning of history, out there on Boston common, the first man that shed his blood to make America was a black man."

"In the revolutionary army that fought under Washington there was scarcely a regiment but what had in it at least a hundred black men fighting shoulder to shoulder with white men to make America. They are as much American as I am."

After enumerating many achievements

of the Race in agricultural, political, religious and artistic fields, Gov. Willis asserted it had earned its place as an integral part of the American nation.

"There never was a black man who was a traitor to his country," he declared.

"As the latent value of the Negroes as citizens is developed and made apparent, such prejudice as now exists will be dispelled," Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, said.

"With the ending of that prejudice will come the removal of those disabilities which still unfortunately survive in some states through the inability of the federal government to control altogether the policy of separate states."

"This nation is composed of many races. It must draw its strength from all of them and must extend to all equal rights and privileges without discrimination or distinction."

Mayor Harry L. Davis, on behalf of the Cleveland Association of Colored Men, presented G. A. and F. F. Morgan with medals for their rescue work after the recent water works tunnel explosion.

Other speakers were Charles A. Cottrell, Toledo, former revenue collector for the Hawaiian Islands; Jacob S. Coxe, who took a number of former slaves to Lun Park, and J. Walter Willis, president of the Cleveland Association of Colored Men.

More than 15,000 Negroes took part in the picnic, features of which were an automobile parade in which school children took part, a ball game and various sporting events.

Chicago Defender
Quincy, Ill.

APR 21 1916

COLORED MAN IN ROLE OF INVENTOR

John Wesley Robinson Invents Substitute for the Stepladder and Applies for Patent.

It is infrequent that a colored man is an inventor, but this distinction has come to John Wesley Robinson, better known under the sobriquet of "Buck."

"Buck" is a porter, and among his duties in his vocation are window, wall and ceiling cleaning. In this work the use of a stepladder is called for and the climbing of the ladder and its descent, moving from place to place and remounting, he has figured, consumes about 33 per cent of his time, to say nothing of the fatiguing exertion.

His invention consists of the adaptation of the old-fashioned stilts to take the place of the ladder. Setting the ladder aside, the stilts made of light but strong material will be strapped as an extension to the legs of the operator and, after

being hoisted aloft, with bucket suspended from the shoulders and rags from a belt, he will be ready for his day's work, retaining his elevated position until his duties have been performed.

A description of the invention, together with a drawing of the same, have been forwarded to the patent office at Washington. Henry B. Geise and Fred J. Becker are paying the preliminary expenses and will finance the placing of the invention on the market. There may not be millions in it, but the promoters will be disappointed if there are not several thousands to be divided annually between them on one side and the clever inventor on the other.

ANOTHER COLORED INVENTOR.

Denver, Col., June 14.—Travelers by rail all the world over, ever since the introduction of passenger coaches from the immigrant car to the palatial Pullman, have been subjected to the annoyances and inconveniences of having the toilet rooms closed whenever a train reached a city's limits. This rule applied equally the same during indefinite layovers at depots in cities. Despite complaints from passengers it was frankly admitted that the local sanitary laws were such that the railroads could not afford any relief, leaving it for a colored train porter to invent a device which will revolutionize toilet accessories on trains and remove any further causes of complaint on that score. H. P. Gonsouland is the inventor and his device, during the meeting of the railroad officials to be held here will be on exhibition at the Go-Ro Manufacturing plant, 826 Baronne street. Gonsouland is a native of Louisiana and now a resident of this city. In early age he took to railroad work, worked his way up the scale until finally becoming a train porter, and as such, after over thirty-five years of service, has traveled all over the Union. Complaints from passengers on the locking of toilet rooms suggested the invention of the device which without going into long technical description so operates that the toilets can be always left open, no matter where the train stops or how long.

Gonsouland at once secured patents on his device and being fully protected against infringement in the United States and foreign countries submitted his plans to the Go-Ro Manufacturing Company, which perfected and built a working model, showing the device in every detail just as it will operate on a passenger train.

Invented Gun; Arrested, Thrown in Jail and Plans Are Stolen

Threatened if He Talks; Has Good References From Employers; Washington Officials Mum; Why Race Men Leave the South

The Chicago Defender

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 15.—Isaiah Williams, a citizen of this city, who is a poor, hard working laborer holding splendid testimonials of his honest and industrious character, has been made the victim of vicious Race hatred by being locked up in prison for over four months on the most frivolous kind of excuse for depriving a free man of his liberty. The sad story is as follows: Williams, who is somewhat handicapped because of his limited school education, is, nevertheless, a sort of mechanical genius. While assisting in the mounting of some heavy calibre guns at Fort St. Philip, La., during the Spanish-American war, Williams conceived the idea of inventing a great gun which would exceed anything of its kind in the world.

He has worked faithfully for eighteen years and in March of this year he wrote to the Patent Office at Washington for application blanks to file for his patent with. On receiving the blanks he found that he needed the assistance of a mechanical draftsman to make blue print sketches of his drawings. He then applied to Prof. J. A. Lankford, and after a tacit agreement the work was begun. The gun being of very unusual proportions and having many intricate parts it was found necessary to make a much larger number of the original drawings than Williams anticipated. He therefore got busy and proceeded to prepare these as rapidly as possible.

Having to work steadily for a living Williams was forced to utilize every opportunity he could secure to do his drawing.

On April 1st Williams received his pay from his employer and, having a day or two of leisure, Williams, as had been one of his customs, proceeded to an old empty box car on a near-by siding and began to work on some of his drawings. Williams, being poor, had recourse to some very poor instruments for doing this difficult work. He used inferior paper and an old razor served for sharpening his carbon and pencils. It was during one of these occasions that Williams was approached by a certain white railroad detective, who seized his entire outfit and carried him to the United States district attorney and charged him with the crime of stealing a government plan (of the gun).

Falsely Charged With Theft

The district attorney is said to have ordered the man held and he proceeded to send all over the United States to find out if the plans belonged to the government or some other person than Williams. Failing to prove a criminal charge against him for stealing the plans was not satisfaction to the diligent detective. With merciless cunning he turned to Williams' outfit and selecting out the old razor he used this as an excuse for

charging him with carrying dangerous weapons, etc. For this he was given three months on the county prison farm and, most perfidious of all, notwithstanding the fact that Williams had been paid off only a few days before, and that he was an industrious laborer, he was charged with the additional crime of vagrancy and given another thirty days. After serving the four months he was detained about eight days.

U. S. Officers Visit Prisoner

One of the highest military officers at the military point near here, with a staff of assistants, visited Williams at midnight while in prison and in a whispered conversation put him through a sort of third degree process of questioning. The drawings which the officer took from this man have not been returned and owing to his limited circumstances he so far has received but very poor satisfaction other than a threat of being put back in jail if he does not keep his mouth shut, etc.

Williams has splendid testimonials from his employers showing when he was paid off and testifying to his good character, etc. The Chicago Defender appeals to the people of this country to see him justified. We have a local inventor whose patents were infringed upon while he was confined in the penitentiary at Atlanta. We hope you will help Williams to avoid a similar fate.

This is only one of the many reasons why men are hurrying to leave the south. The officials in Washington have failed to do anything in the matter. The southern congressmen won't take time. Appeal to your senator, to your representative in behalf of this man.

Mr. Jordan's Invention

Mr. Charles Jordan, of Pittsburgh, Pa. has been awarded on a tire protector, which promises to revolutionize the present means of locomotion. It is easily adaptable to any vehicle. Mr. Jordan has received an offer from a well-established firm to make and place the invention on sale all over the country.

NEGRO TROOPERS INVENT GUNPOWDER

MANILA, P. I.—Experiments made with a new gunpowder invented by Troopers William Peters and K. Arnel of the Ninth Cavalry, stationed at this point, were highly successful. Tests in a regulation army rifle at Fort Camp Stotsenburg with the powder showed that it would send a steel bullet half way through a steel plate one inch thick.

EDWARD GARDNER, A STUDENT IN THE B Preparatory Class, and working in the Division of Steam Engineering, has invented a very useful implement, a "Combination Hook and Clinker-bar," which is now being used in the boiler room at the Power House with a noticeable saving of labor and fuel. It is his intention to have his invention patented.

COLORED MAN STARTLES AUTO WORLD. SOLVES GASOLINE PROBLEM.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—In Churchville lives a colored man who hopes to rival Henry Ford in cheapening transportation and by his own invention divert much of the flow of gasoline profits from Rockefeller's hoard of gold. Mythical as it may sound, he would replace gasoline with gerentinted water. And in the green tint is a powerful force—unpatented and unknown 'tis said, save to the one Churchville man.

W. B. Tarando, 309 Sharp avenue, Churchville, is a British subject; says he came from Chattanooga seven years ago from Kingston, Jamaica, and operated a small grocery store. Orchard Knob and back to his invention is his assertion that he worked up the promised substitute for gasoline in his crude laboratory.

Three cents worth of his strange mixture is put into each gallon of water, the basic ingredient of the propelling fluid.

G. W. Nixon, president of the Nixon Mining Drill Company, found the Churchville inventor, and has started to help him develop what may be great possibilities in the trade.

Recently Mr. Nixon told the story to a newspaper man. He admitted that it sounded incredible, so offered a demonstration.

Tarando was called and mixed a liquid in a gallon of water. The mixture was poured into the gasoline tank of a six-cylinder Grant automobile—all traces of gasoline having been removed. Hugh Nixon took the wheel and a flying trip was made to the city. Fifteen and six-tenths miles were covered and still the gauge showed that the gallon of propelling liquid was not exhausted.

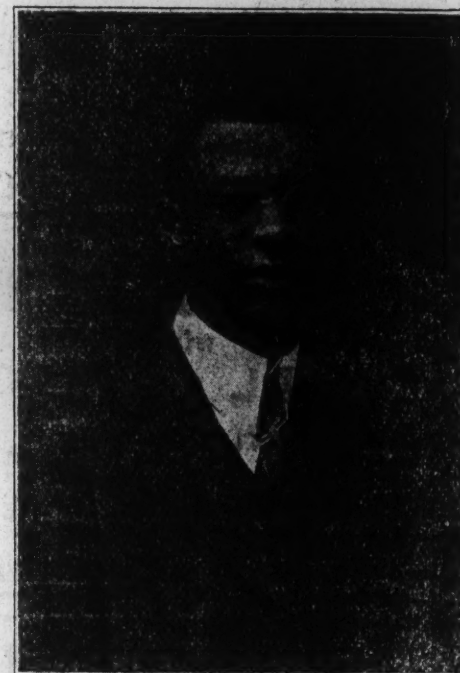
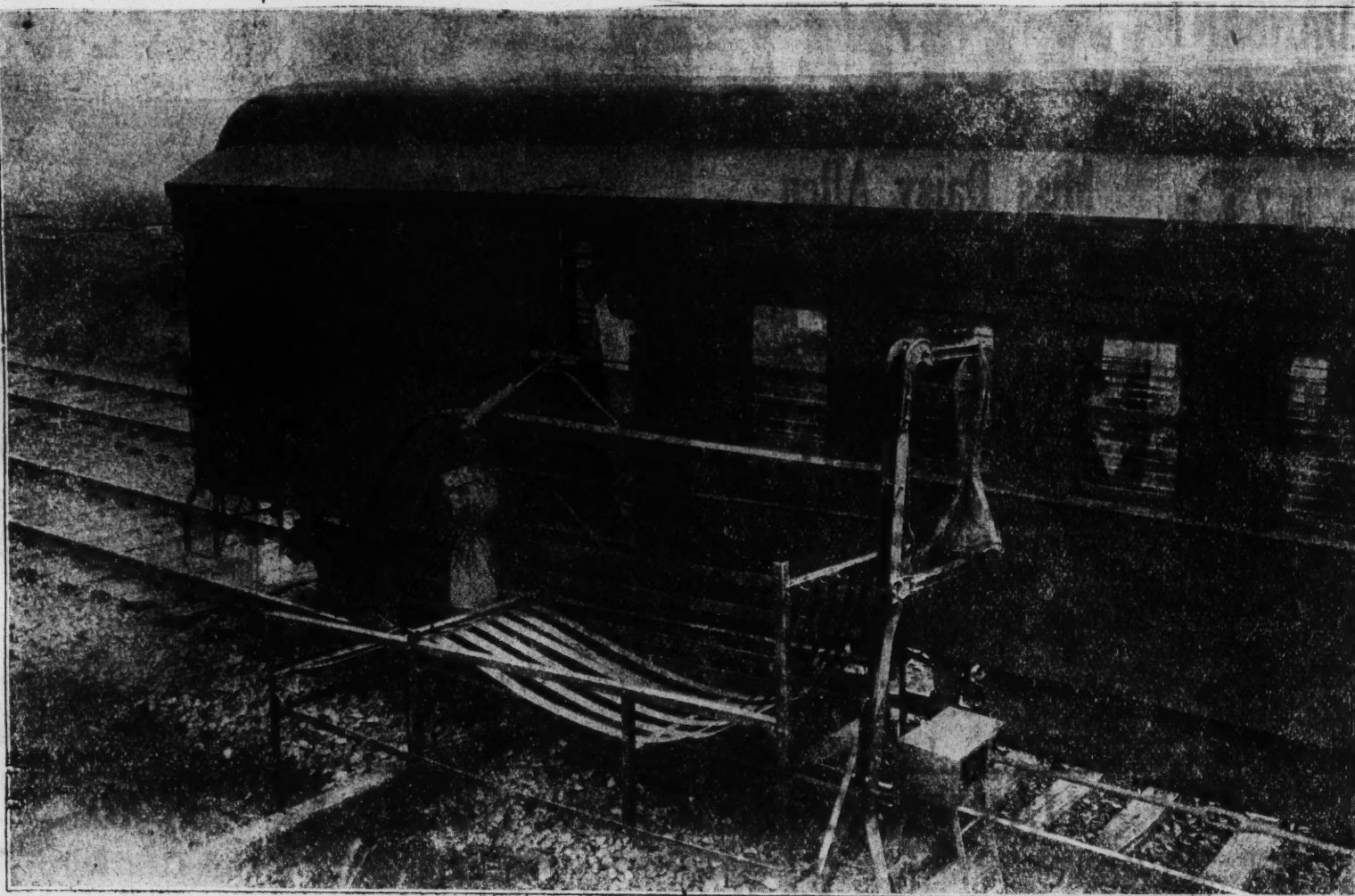
The automobile apparently speeded forward though the best grade of gasoline was flowing in the multiple cylinders, but produced a different odor from its exhaust pipe. The strange peculiar odor was entirely different from that of gasoline.

Tarando, with sealed lips, is guarding his secret.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT \$112.00—INVENTION—DEATHS, VISITORS—BUSINESS—CADETS, SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD—OTHER NEWSY NOTES OF INTEREST

Marlin, Texas, Jan. 5.—Prof. White of Rosebud, brought the Sunday school cadets over last Saturday to attend the Sunday School Board at Providence Baptist Church. They made quite an impression with their band. Mr. Charlie Seely and his sister, Miss Lenora, presented their mother, Mrs. Seely, with a \$112.00 New Year's gift, in cash. Mr. S. Grayson has invented a machine which adds to the cotton and oil mills output, in handling crude oil, etc. He has been offered a considerable amount already for his invention. Miss Neelia Alexander returned to Jacksonville, to begin school work. Mrs. L. Calhoun of San Francisco is here attending her sick sister. Mrs. Cobbs and children, of Waco, spent holidays here. Mrs. A. J. Mc-

Donald was in Groesbeck last week. Messrs. Washington, McKenzie, Mathis and others spent a few days in Waco last week. Prof. C. L. Humber and wife spent the holidays with home folks. Mr. Henderson, Livingston left for Thurber, Texas, last week, where he has accepted a job of \$60.00 per month. Mrs. Una Fullbright Bell died Saturday and was buried Monday. Uncle Bob Washington, aged 85 years, died Sunday and was buried Monday. Mrs. Susie Shields, his daughter, was buried Friday. Mr. A. F. Lard has opened a stove and repair shop on Island street. Sick: Mrs. I. V. Simmons, Mr. Haskell and others. Rev. E. W. Washington returned from Tennessee, Mississippi and other Eastern points. Rev. N. T. Denson sold his farm for \$2,640.00, which consists of 48 acres.



Mr. Sparrow, Railway Post Office Clerk, who handled the apparatus on the test by the Postal officials.

(Courtesy of Postal Alliance)

The Standard

Feb. 26, 1916.

Million Dollar Saving Mail Delivery Device From Fast Trains Invented by James C. Jones, of Philadelphia, Colored Laborer, Which Stood Severe Test of U. S. Government Experts and Operator.

GREAT INVENTOR

CHARLES V. RICHEY.

The Bee

Greatest Colored Inventor of the Age—Telephone and Various Devices Unsurpassed—His Devices Are Being Considered by the Greatest Firms in This Country.

From several years of tedious work and experience along mechanical and electrical lines, Mr. Charles V. Richey has succeeded in inventing and perfecting several instruments which will no doubt attract the attention of the country.

Notable among the recent are as follows:

A device adapted to be used telephone lines placed at the subscribers' end of the line which will record every call sent out therefrom, also it is adapted to be locked by the pressure of a button, thereby preventing any calls being sent out in the absence of the subscriber without his order, but does not prevent anyone from receiving calls or messages in the said subscribers absence.

Another device for telephone pur-

poses which is adapted to be used on party lines whereby parties on the same line are prevented from listening to each other's conversation.

Another device for telephone purposes adapted to be so connected to the line that at the will of the operator any subscriber on either a direct or party line may be temporarily disconnected instantly, also they may be restored likewise.

Still another device, mechanically and electrically classed, adapted to be used in connection with player pianos, so arranged and constructed that the patron at will may select and play any piece upon the roll without playing pieces preceding the same, also said patron may repeat said piece at will without having to rewind the whole music roll. This device of course is adapted principally to be used on the "coin in the slot" type of pianos, and especially to the Wurlitzer type which is provided with a series of rolls of music placed in an automatic roll changer thereon, and operated automatically. The other types, of course, contain a single large roll of music, still the said device is adapted to the work of either.

The telephone device referred to is

covered by several patents, some of which are owned by the Phone-Call-Recorder Company, a corporation of the state of Delaware, of which I am president, with the main office in this city.

Arrangements have been made with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, 15 Dey street, New York city, New York, of which the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., of this city, forms a part, for the temporary installation of some of said telephone devices for their general consideration, which will be done upon my return to New York next week. I might add that the officers and directors of the Phone-Call-Recorder Company, with two exceptions, are composed of men of the Caucasian race, and whose present business consist of banking, etc., the stockholders of which are located in the District of Columbia, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other states.

The question as to the use of said devices has been taken up and agitated in New York city by several millionaires, and ex-chairmen of the New York public service commission; also several gentlemen who have the honor of being state senators of New

York, and they all heartily approve the use of such a device in that state, and are anxiously awaiting the results of the present negotiations with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company before deciding whether or compel the telephone company within the state of New York to adopt such measures as would protect the subscriber as outlined under the device herein mentioned, but as the matter looks now, I feel that the telephone company in the absence of such a measure see the wisdom of ascertaining for use the best form of device, and I can safely say that there will be no drastic steps taken until their report shall have been rendered.

The piano device referred to on which I am now taking out Letters Patent, shall be, under the present plans, turned over to the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, the largest manufacturers in the world of automatic musical instruments, with houses located in Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, San Francisco, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Albany, Dayton, Ohio; St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio; Milwaukee, Syracuse, Detroit, and at 40th and Broadway, New York

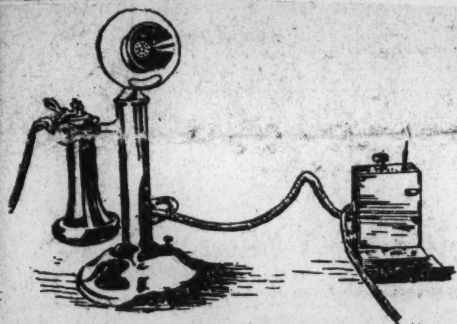
city. The New York city establishment, of course, is where this device connected to pianos will be placed on exhibition for the benefit of the Wurlitzer purchasers, and I am not certain whether or not the other piano manufacturing concerns will be privileged to use this form of device.

The Wurlitzer Company is planning to purchase this device after a thorough examination of the patent claims, but as yet there has been no set price fixed, though he has been approached with the question of five thousand dollars per year to be paid him by them should he care to accept, to purchasing said device provided, however, that he will agree to give said Wurlitzer Co., the right to own without further payment, all improvements which he may hereafter make upon musical instruments while in their employ, and that he must agree that he will use his best efforts to make improvements upon their various types of instruments. This question, of course, remains unanswered pending a decision in the purchase in the rights of this device.

He has completed various forms of devices, notable among the many is

one of which he has never publicly disclosed, but the same he perfected and carefully layed away quite sixteen years ago. This device, of course, has never been presented to the United State Patent Office for the reason that he has been awaiting certain opportunities which has now begun to present themselves, and he can assure the public that within a reasonable time that he shall permit them to read columns of the general press as to what this great device consists of, as it is device which has, up to the present, puzzled the greatest scientists.

The Bee desires to state for the benefit of his friends, that for further details from time to time, setting forth progress in these matters, you please read The Washington Bee.



RICHEY'S TELEPHONE DEVICE,
One of the greatest inventions in existence.

COLORED MAN RESCUES 11 MEN
The Guardian 8/12/16
F. S. MORGAN AND WILLIAM ROOT ASSIST IN TAKING MEN FROM DEATH TRAP.

Compliments "The Advocate."
(Pittsburg Courier, July 28.)
Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, 1916.—One of the greatest disasters in the history of the city of Cleveland took place in the new West Side waterworks late Tuesday night and its hero is one of Cleveland's leading Afro-American citizens, Garrett A. Morgan, the inventor, of Harlem avenue. Aroused by the prolonged ringing of the telephone bell at 4 a. m. Wednesday, Mr. Morgan was informed that a terrible disaster had taken place in the form of an explosion at the tunnel leading from crib No. 5 to form a part of the new West Side waterworks and that eleven or more men were entombed and others who had gone to the rescue endangered. The police department urged him to bring 20 or 25 of his helmets to the scene of the disaster and assist in the rescue. Calling his brother, Frank S. Morgan, and a neighbor, William Roots, also Colored, Mr. Morgan filled his car with 20 helmets, his own invention, and dashed to the West Ninth street pier meeting the police patrol that had been sent to fetch him. At the pier the fire tug Wallace was waiting his arrival to

hurry him to the scene.

At five o'clock, one hour after receiving the call Morgan stood at the head of the shaft with the third rescue party composing his brother Frank and two rescuers, T. J. Clancy and Gilbert Martin. Firemen and policemen stood about helpless. Already two parties had gone down to the rescue and none returned. No one else cared to risk the journey.

But Morgan, who is an expert in this line, knew the qualities of the Mogan national safety hood and also possessing a great amount of personal courage, never hesitated a moment Harry L. Davis, mayor of the city of Cleveland, stood at the top of the shaft as Morgan and his party were lowered away. He was the last man to shake Morgan's hand before he went down, even bidding him goodbye, and the first man to congratulate him when he returned.

Morgan's first task was to break the bull's eye glass in the first trap door of the chamber where the rescue party led by Supt. Van Duzen of the tunnel construction had been entrapped. This dangerous task accomplished Morgan plunged into the deadly gases of the tunnel and began the work that led in his personally bringing out six men, two living and four dead, one of the survivors being Supt. Van Duzen himself.

This heroic achievement of Mr. Morgan's is a signal triumph. It not only redounds to the credit of the personal bravery of a race man but also to his inventive genius. The helmet which enabled Mr. Morgan and his party to open the way and then for a number of firemen, policemen and others to go in after them and bring out more victims, is a device of his own invention. It is known as Morgan's style two helmet combination smoke, gas, ammonia and sand blast protector. On the merits of this hood Mr. Morgan was awarded a gold medal at the recent International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation held in New York city.

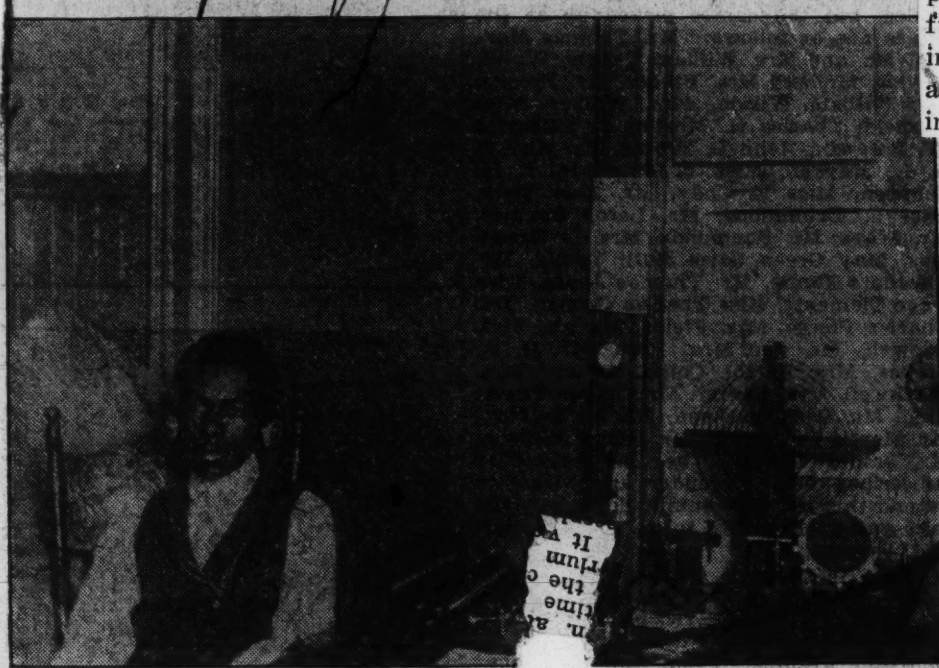
Although the Cleveland dailies did not give credit where credit was due Mr. Morgan stands out as the hero of the disaster and as such received the personal congratulations of the city chief executive, Mayor Harry L. Davis.

\$66,000 PATENT
The St. Louis Argon
E. N. Garrison receiving sixty-six thousand (\$66,000) dollars for his patent he invented in the United States Department of the Interior being a member of Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Rev. J. K. Parker, Pastor.

Mr. Garrison got his idea from making toys. He is a very clever, upright man and is much beloved by all his brethren. He is a widower and has ten children, a daughter who previously has been a school teacher in Africa but at present is here. Also he has a son in United States Army Department.

Wireless Operator Whose Waves Bothered Uncle Sam

Chicago Defender 1-8-16



Robert Crawford, the Seventeen Year Old High School Student Who Built a Wireless Station by Himself, with Strong Waves That Interfered with Government Messages.

ROBERT CRAWFORD HAS WIRELESS STATION

High School Student Builds One for Himself That Attracts Attention of the Country.

Robert Crawford, 3829 Vincennes avenue, a seventeen year old youth, is astounding the world with his knowledge of wireless telegraphy. Robert has, while a student at the Wendell Phillips high school, built for himself the entire wireless station which he has at his home. All the wiring, coil work, transmitter, receiver, telegraph keys and all other parts of this wonderful working apparatus was the work of his own hands.

He formerly controlled six wires, but the government restriction owing to the war, had reduced them to three. Young Crawford has talked to Key West, Fla., and most of the Atlantic coast towns. He is a member of the Wireless Club, which are all white except himself. He is a student of the Wendell Phillips high school and has made a record that every boy should be proud of. All high schools in the country should take this case for an example and strive to point out the good this young man has accomplished. The young man has a wonderful future before him. He is also an artist of rare ability.

Warrenton M. Loving, a third-year student in the Machine Shop Division has invented a signal device for motor cars. In general the invention relates to signaling apparatus, particularly applicable to motor cars, for the purpose of advising those in the rear of the car of the course intended to be taken by those in the leading car. The device is both simple and practical and can be manufactured and installed very cheaply.

MR. BLUE AN INVENTOR

Chicago Defender

Summit, Miss., February 25.—It seldom gets to the press (daily or weekly) about what a race man accomplishes, but when he commits a small crime there are great big headlines, calling him an arch criminal. In this city a few days ago John Blue, an employee of the I. C. R. R., made an invention that has started the railroad magnates in this section. His new patent is for removing coal on engine tanks. It is done so cleverly and quickly that Mr. Blue has become the center of attraction among all the railroad men. He was an ordinary coal heaver but he put his mind to work and thought out a scheme of removing coal to the engines. The other day it was put to a test and proved very satisfactory. The officials had a private consultation with him and it looks as if he will be liberally rewarded for the new invention. 2126 116

Robert Crawford, the Seventeen Year Old High School Student Who Built a Wireless Station by Himself, with Strong Waves That Interfered with Government Messages.

ANOTHER COLORED INVENTOR.

(Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 10.)

Travelers by rail all the world over, ever since the introduction of passenger coaches from the immigrant car to the palatial Pullman, have been subjected to the annoyances and inconveniences of having the toilet rooms closed whenever a train reached a city's limits. This rule applied equally the same during indefinite lay-overs at depots in cities. Despite complaints from passengers it was frankly admitted that the local sanitary laws were such that the railroads could not afford any relief, leaving it for a Colored train porter to invent a device which will revolutionize toilet accessories on trains and remove any further causes of complaint from that score. H. P. Gonsouland is the inventor of his device, during the meeting of the railroad porters to be held here, will be on exhibition at the Go-Ro Manufacturing Company plant, 323 Baronne street. Gonsouland is a native of Louisiana and a resident of this city. At an early age he took to railroading and worked his way up the scale of duty until finally becoming a train porter, and as such, after over thirty-five years of service, has traveled all-over the Union. Complaints from passengers on the locking of toilet rooms suggested the invention of the device which, without going into long technical description, so operates that the toilets can be always left open, no matter where the train stops or how long.

Gonsouland at once secured patents on his device and being fully protected against infringement in the United States and foreign countries, submitted his plans to the Go-Ro Manufacturing Company, which perfected and built a working model, showing the device in every detail just as it will operate on a passenger train.

Inventions - 1917

COLORED INVENTOR

Voice of Mission Aug. 1917

Somewhere in Washington, D. C., Harry O'Grady, a colored inventor from Westbourne, Campbell county, Tennessee has placed two valuable inventions on the market. O'Grady has had patented a Torpedo-Catcher and Mine Destroyer. The chief of the Naval Construction Bureau gave a hearing on this device some days ago. While it is not suitable for battleships, it will be of indispensable service and protection to merchantmen vessels. As the government under the direction of Gen. Goethals, the Panama canal builder, is going to construct a fleet of wooden vessels, efforts will be made to have these ships equipped with the O'Grady Torpedo Catcher and Mine Destroyer. Some protection must be given our merchant marine against ruthless U-boat campaign of Imperial German government and as there is great merit in this Tennesseean's patent, his chances are exceedingly good to have Uncle Sam adopt it. The other invention is a nut lock that will be a boon to railroads, automobiles and all machinery where nuts are used. This device insures absolute safety from nuts slipping off as the lock makes them secure.

Arkansas Negro
Southern

George W. Turner, laborer for the Argonne, after three years, perfected an invention fan which is calculated thousands of dollars. The Fraternal Club said to consist of electric fan. It looks like the fan up like an electric clock and this furnishes the motor for running the fan for 24 hours. The fan can be manufactured much cheaper than the electric fan, it is claimed, it runs at the same speed and practically at no cost. Mr. Turner is said to be working on a ceiling fan also which he expects to have completed within a few months. It is argued that as these fans are so extensively used in the family, business house and office, and Turner's invention cuts out the cost of electricity it means wide sales and thousands of dollars. The patent has already been granted, a white business man of Little Rock having furnished the inventor with the means to perfect and patent the new fan for a half interest in it. Among the many offers said to have been made to purchase the invention one was by a large electric concern. It is thought, however, that a stock company will be formed to manufacture and sell the fans.

of a Fan
Advocate

ear old Negro age Company, work, has performed a spring ring him many correspondent in the invention is similar to a 16-inch fan which winds the fan up like an electric clock and this furnishes the motor for running the fan for 24 hours. The fan can be manufactured much cheaper than the electric fan, it is claimed, it runs at the same speed and practically at no cost. Mr. Turner is said to be working on a ceiling fan also which he expects to have completed within a few months. It is argued that as these fans are so extensively used in the family, business house and office, and Turner's invention cuts out the cost of electricity it means wide sales and thousands of dollars. The patent has already been granted, a white business man of Little Rock having furnished the inventor with the means to perfect and patent the new fan for a half interest in it. Among the many offers said to have been made to purchase the invention one was by a large electric concern. It is thought, however, that a stock company will be formed to manufacture and sell the fans.

INVENTS NEW DEVICE FOR PLAYER-PIANO

Chas. V. Richey, 129 Ashland street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is in the city demonstrating his new inventions to buyers of



Charles V. Richey

electric player pianos at the Marquette Piano Company, Sixteenth and Canal streets. Mr. Richey has a device whereby from any part of a store, cafe or amusement place one can drop a nickel in a box and play any one of the number of pieces in the piano he chooses. Here to fore one had to be satisfied with whatever piece that was played, as there was no way to select any particular one. Not only does the device let you select the piece that you want played, but should you make a mistake in the selection, you can stop that piece by depositing another nickel, turning the dial to the number you wished and the piece already on will stop and the roll you wish be played. At the finish of this piece the following piece in rotation will play, thus saving you the loss of your first nickel, and playing only two pieces.

Mr. Richey came to Chicago after some correspondence with the Marquette people, and last week when he walked into their office the heads seemed quite surprised and carried off their feet because he was not a white man. After much dicker they consented to try him, thinking he could not make good. He was taken up to the fourth floor in a dirty corner, where all around him lay parts of a piano. They insisted that he put them together, with his device, so they could see whether it would work or not. Although this was not what he was brought here for, he consented and when they saw his work they signed a contract to manufacture it with factory rights. He was then moved to the second floor, where he superintended the work of fifty white piano makers. Now he is on the first floor demonstrating to buyers. All this in ten days' time. He had what they wanted. In his brain was something none of the white people had been able to invent. The color line faded. A Defender reporter called to see him. Anything he wishes is at his command. Employees treat him with the same courtesy they do the head of the firm.

Mr. Richey is a self-made man, having only a grammar school education. He became interested in electricity and was with the U. S. government perfecting a wireless telegraphy at Cape Hatteras, N. C. He has also been employed by the Bell Telephone Co. in New York city developing and experimenting with devices. He was an employee of the Viking Electric Co. Mr. Richey is stopping at 3457 Prairie avenue.

INVENTS MACHINE GUN

Alexandria, La., April 27.—Jimmie Davis has invented a machine gun and the government, it is expected, are expected here to examine it soon. It shoots six times, revolves and shoots again. It can shoot as fast as one man can feed it. It takes only one to operate it.

COLORED MILITARY

The Guardian
HAS INVENTED GUN WHICH CAN BE FIRED FROM A LONG DISTANCE AWAY BY ELECTRICITY—INVENTED "FOUR MONKEY MOTION CRANK".

Calixio, Cal., Sept. 28, 1917.—John Martin, a well respected Race man, has invented a gun which can be fired by electricity hundreds of miles away. This is the outcome of four months of labor. The gun can be pointed in any direction or at any angle, and can be fired continuously by the operator, hundreds of miles away from the danger. This is Martin's third invention, his first being a "four monkey-motion crank", which was bought by the American Locomotive Company for \$12,000. This attachment enables the engine to pull up grade without losing speed. Martin has received his patent from the government and an invitation from the war department to send his drawings and a description of the gun, so that tests can be made as to its military value. The drawings were sent to Washington today.

COLORED MAN INVENTS BIG WAR MACHINE GUN.

Isaiah Williams, a Jacksonville (Fla.) Man, Has Gun That Will Shoot Fifty Miles.

Special to The Freeman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Isaiah Williams, who lives in Jacksonville, Fla., has invented the most remarkable and wonderful war machine which has probably ever been invented in any country. Mr. Williams claims that his gun will shoot over fifty miles. It is mounted on a set of wheels over twelve feet high, eight feet wide and is over fifty feet long. It will shoot a solid or explosive shell over fifty miles. It is propelled by gasoline and electricity, and is so constructed that the gun can cross any marsh or trench. It is said by expert mechanical engineers that if the Germans had had this invention in their possession they would have captured Paris; that they could at the present time destroy London, England, across the English Channel. The War Department seems to be very much interested in this machine.

COLORED MAN'S INVENTION WILL MAKE AUTOMOBILE CHEAPER THAN FORD'S.

Mr. Abraham Hughes, 713 East Jefferson street, has just completed a miniature automobile to run a whole city block with one winding. It only has a steel spring power. No gasoline, no batteries, etc., springs only. We will know at a future date whether it is really patentable, as so many automobile read machines at a low cost, which he says, any one he builds will run from 100 to 300 miles on a single winding of the powerful spring, which is automatic.

INVENTOR DEMONSTRATES
Pittsburg, Pa., April 31.—Arthur Jackson, St. Louis, Mo., noted inventor

of Daisy automatic traffic signal for automobiles, was the guest of G. W. Brown, 2907 Orbin street. Mr. Jackson was en route to New York to give a demonstration of one of his inventions.

INVENTOR OF NEWSPAPER RACKS AND FILING DEVICES

The Journal & Guide
Mr. A. C. S. Robinson of Suffolk, a., is the inventor of a newspaper rack or holder, and a newspaper filing device that are attracting considerable attention wherever they are shown. A half dozen of Mr. Robinson's newspaper files are in use in the office of The Journal and Guide. They are very satisfactory devices for filing and preserving newspapers.

The N. Y. C. G. 7/2/17
The inventive genius of the race keeps on cropping out, and in most unexpected ways. Dempsey P. Parker of Genoa, Fla., and who is now in Washington, has secured a patent on "an invention relating to rail joints, a simple form of joint whereby the meeting ends of the track rails may be placed in an interlocking or co-operative position. The invention does away with rivets entirely, the groove in the joint fitting into the grooves of the ends of the two rails to be joined and then locked automatically.

Mr. Charles W. Richey, of Chicago and New York, an inventor, mechanic and electrician, was a recent visitor to the city. He conferred with the officials of the war department with reference to an invention that will be likely to be of service in connection with the war.

MONTANA RACE MAN MAKES A USEFUL INVENTION.

The Concern Is a Dust Catching Device.
By J. H. Hillman

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 16.—Mr. Claude H. Polk of Anaconda, Mont., has successfully invented and patented a dust-catching device to be used in loading cars at the smelter, thus lessening the cause of accidents that so frequently happen when the cars were loaded without the device.

As this device is just what the smelters need, and Mr. Polk is a native son, I don't see why any smelter in this state would hesitate in trying this patent out if found to be the real thing to adopt it at once. But we hope as Mr. Polk is the only inventor of the race in this that he will be treated fair.

Jesse L. Livermore, a white Wall Street speculator, while a guest at the Seminole Club, Jacksonville Fla., was so pleased with a sauce made by the colored head waiter, Oscar C. Carter that he was given \$10,000 to put his product, to be known as the Oscar C. Carter Sauce, on market.

The Crisis June, 1917. P 89.

George M. Johnson, in Pittsburg, Pa., has invented a car caging device for all kinds of mine shafts. - The Crisis, July, 1917, P. 143
W. H. West, formerly a janitor in the Federal Building at Trinidad, has invented a window transom. It can be adjusted in any size window and prevents dust, rain, snow and all kinds of insects from coming in and at the same time gives plenty of fresh air. Mr. West is said to have been offered \$50,000 for his invention.

- The Crisis, July, 1917. p 143

Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a Negro of Boston a Patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861 Senator Charles Sumner, on behalf of this Negro invention offered the following resolution in the Senate:

" RESOLVED, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent office be directed to consider if any further legislation is necessary in order to secure to persons of African descent, in our own country, the right to take out patents for useful inventions, under the Constitution of the United States."

The Committee made no report on the resolution. It was a case for interpretation rather than legislation. The matter was settled in 1862 by an opinion of the Attorney-General, ^{relating to passports} that a free man of color born in the United States is a citizen.

Mr. George W. Turner, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has invented a spring fan which will run continuously for twenty four hours. The Patent has been granted.

The Crisis April, 1917. P 296.

Mr. H.C. Webb is the inventor of the Webb Palmetto Grubbing Machine. He has a thirty horsepower engine to pull the machine and plow. It grubs between five and ten acres a day the work that it would take men to do in ten days. Mr Webb has also invented a barrell stove machine and self force drill press, but he lost these inventions because he did not have the means to secure patents. They are however, on the market, patented.

Mr. Webb was born in Columbus county, North Carolina, March the twenty fifth 1864. He spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. Later he engaged in a blacksmith, sawmill and rice cleaning business for himself at Parish, Fla., and is now located in Bradentown, Florida.

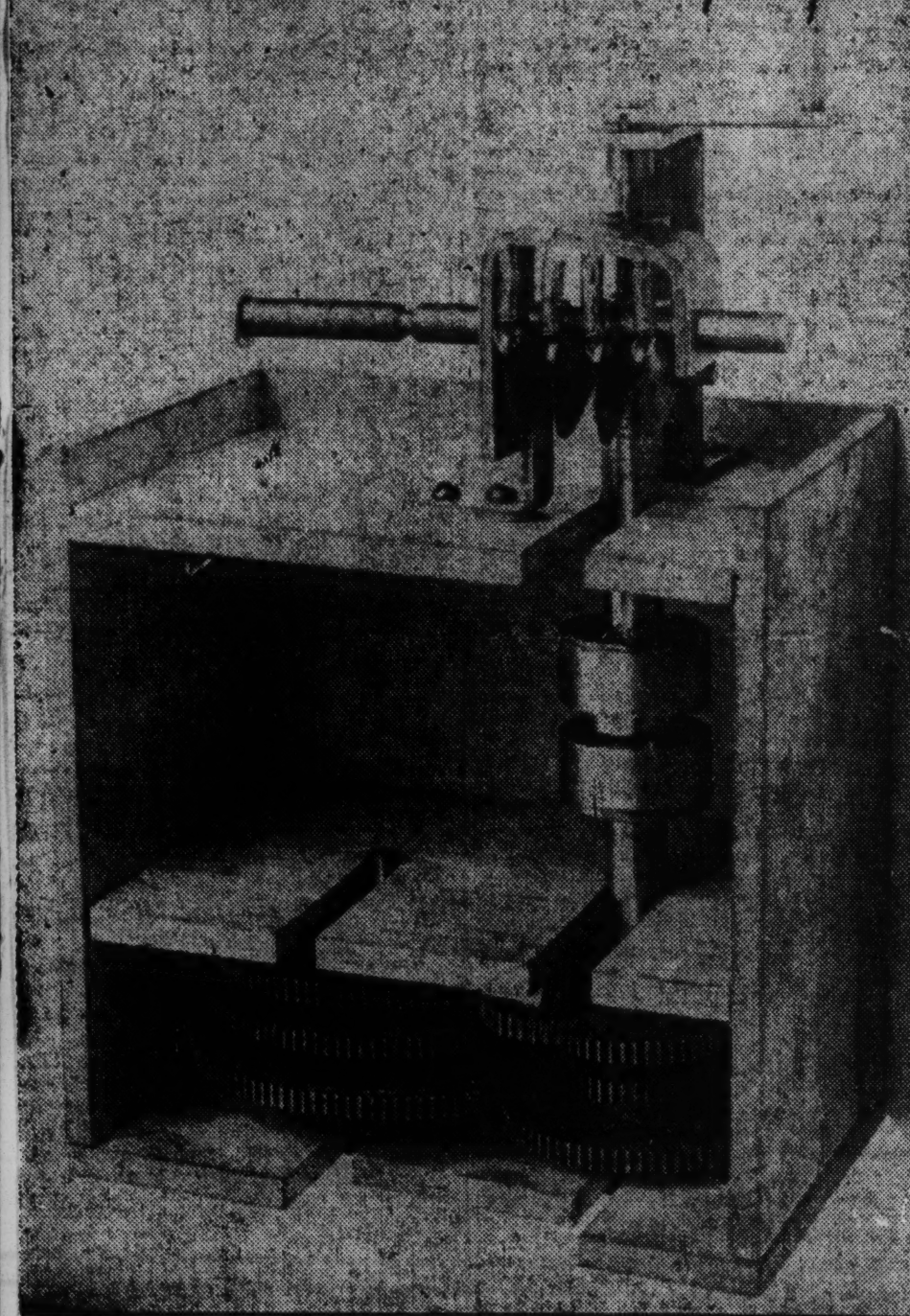
The Crisis February, 1917. P 186.

*Greenhouse
Patent on
Chopper*
H.C. model Cotton
Raleigh Independent
12-1-17

ventions - 1917

CHAS. RICHEY'S INVENTION APPROVED

Chicago September 9/22/17



New York, Sept. 21.—Chas. V. Richey, the inventor of the slot piano player (electric) which caused so much concern throughout the country and which is being used by some of the biggest piano manufacturers in the states, has perfected another invention, which is for an automobile and which has been approved by the Motor Age, Popular Mechanics magazine and several of the large automobile manufacturing concerns. This invention is a simple and practical construction whereby it is unnecessary for the chauffeurs or other persons operating cars to change

speeds by shifting the gear, thereby eliminating the wear and tear on the mechanism. Also the commonly used clutch in Mr. Richey's device is used only for reversing or first speed forward, and becomes unnecessary to be used in changing to other speeds. By using this invention the consumer saves at least 25 per cent not only on the wear and tear on the machinery, but on tires, oils and fuels as well.

Invents War Device

Mr. Richey has invented a means which will effectively prevent the destruction of ships attacked by submarines or other vessels, and he is now preparing to turn the same over to the

United States government, namely, the navy department, which will be done this week. He has had several interviews with the navy consulting board (of which Thomas A. Edison is president) in regard to this new device.

A corporation is being organized to exploit the manufacture and sale of automobiles equipped with gear shiftless automobile transmission. Also the application for patent has been long and securely filed and now awaits issue.

A COLORED EDISON AND AN INVENTOR.

Essex DeLoatch of Newport News, Inventor of Self-Serving Table.

There is on exhibition in the Richmond Manufacturers' Exhibit, Chamber of Commerce Building, a very unique device for use in Hotels, Restaurants and Boarding houses. It is called a self serving table, taking its name from the fact that guests are served their meals without the need of waiters. The table can be erected any size to accommodate three to fifty guests, depending on the size of the room in which it is used.

The center of the table revolves having a series of numbers which correspond to numbers on the outer rim of the table; the diner consults the menu, writes his order, places it with the money on the space numbered on the center table, rings a bell in the serving pantry by pressing a button in front of him. The center then revolves and when the number reaches the opening to the serving room the order is placed thereon and revolves to the guest ordering, where it automatically stops. The used dishes are returned to the pantry by the same method.

The power used is an electric motor. As many tables can be operated as there is space in the dining room. All waiters are dispensed with, one man or boy being the only help needed in the dining room to take care of the dishes and clean off the table as the guests finish eating. It is claimed that the saving in help is 66 2-3 per cent, furthermore, the service is very quick.

Essex DeLoatch is a highly respected colored citizen of Newport News, Va.. He has invented several labor saving devices but considers the self serving table as his best invention. He is anxious that every hotel and restaurant man in the city should see this table and he will be at the Exhibit to personally demonstrate and explain it.

HIS INVENTION PATENTED

Wm. D. Polite, Head Waiter at a Charlotte Hotel, in Linelight
 Tribune 3-24-17
 Wilmington friends of William D.

Polite for many years popular head waiter at the Arton hotel in this city, will be interested in learning that he has succeeded in getting his invention of an anti-aircraft gun patented. The Star last year carried an account of his invention, which created much interest. Polite after the close of the season at the Oceanic hotel at Wrightsville beach last year moved to Charlotte. Speaking of his invention Wednesday's Charlotte Observer says:

"This story concerns the invention of an anti-aircraft war gun by a Negro citizen of North Carolina. The inventor is William D. Polite, head waiter at the Selwyn Hotel.

"The invention bears the patented number 1218458, and the final papers were received yesterday morning from Washington.

"Polite has been waiting 18 months for the ripening of his hopes, and now he is a very happy man.

"During these 18 months, the interest has been enlisted of Representative Godwin and of Senators Simmons and Overman and through them of Secretaries Daniels and Baker.

"What the government will do with the latest war gun invention, the patent on which was officially dated March 6, remains to be decided.

"Meanwhile, the fact remains that should the gun prove the success that is claimed for it by known ones in Washington, North Carolina can lay claim to the man and the gun.

"This Negro comes by his name, Polite, from his Huguenot descent. He is a Charlestonian, having been born in 1867. October 5 His people have been Carolinians for generations. When asked by the Observer man how he came to go in for this sort of thing, he said he had in his veins the best fighting blood of South Carolina, and when this war broke out, he naturally went to something warlike. The truth is, as the Observer man happens to know, Polite's forebearers were distinguished in the fighting game, and he knows it, and is proud of it, without mentioning any names.

"Polite, well educated, remained in South Carolina until a few years after his majority, when he came to North Carolina—Wrightsville Beach, to be explicit. Since then, for some sixteen years, he had been a resident of Wilmington until six months ago, he became head waiter of the Selwyn Hotel. Everybody knows 'William,' but few know him as the inventor of the latest

anti-aircraft gun, with a formal patent issued to him yesterday in proper red-tape governmental form.

"Polite's interests are in suitable hands and will be managed to the best advantage."—Morning Star.

OSCAR C. CARTER GETS CHECK FOR \$18,000 TO MANUFACTURE GOODS.

Well Known Indianapolis Boy Backed in Business by Wall Street Speculator.

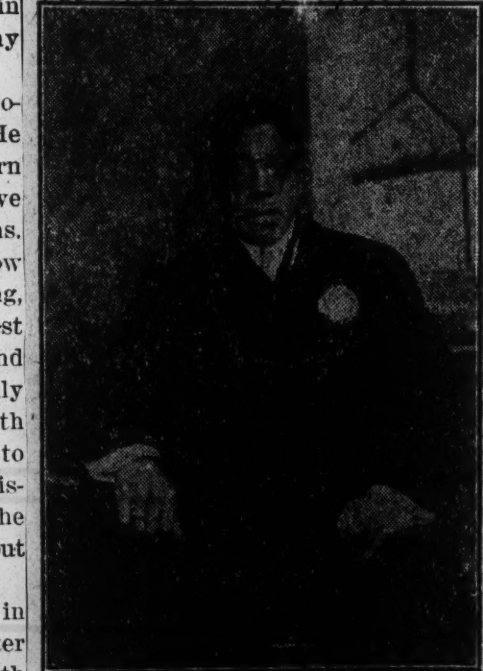
Special to the Freeman. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 12.—In regards to Oscar C. Carty, an Indianapolis boy, who is head waiter at the Seminole club, a leading white daily has this to say:

Jesse L. Livermore, the famous Wall street speculator, who spent a couple of days in Jacksonville last week, was so pleased with a sauce made by Oscar C. Carter, the colored headwaiter of the Seminole Club, in this city, that last Saturday, at a luncheon at the club, Mr. Livermore gave Oscar a check for \$10,000 to finance the proposition of placing this sauce on the market. The product will be known as the Oscar Carter Sauce.

For four years Oscar Carter has had a hothouse in Jacksonville, where he has raised some of the ingredients and made his sauce, and has hoped that some day he might duplicate the good luck of the famous Oscar of the Waldorf, who also leaped into fame by a wonderful sauce of his own, and now the local Oscar believes that his dream is coming true.

Oscar will get busy at once to put his product on the market. Mr. Oscar C. Carter may claim Indianapolis as his home, as Indianapolis claims him in that manner. For several years Mr. Carter was the headwaiter

Freeman. 4/14/17.



MR. OSCAR C. CARTER.

of the Severin hotel, the leading hotel of the state of Indiana, and filled that position to the credit of all who knew him. He has always an unlimited amount of scientific business qualification that has proved of a successful nature and people were not surprised

at his being successful in his new field. Mr. Carter is a member of the Y. M. C. A. here; a leader of society and known as an active worker in business pursuits here. He will make this city his headquarters for the manufacturing of his goods.

LAWYERS IN TOWN

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER IN TOWN.

See 7/14/17
Will Ask for a Change of Venue in Case of Elbert R. Robinson Against Judge C. C. Kohlsaat.

George W. Ellis and Richard E. Westbrook, doing business in Chicago, as attorneys and counsellors at law under the firm name of Ellis & Westbrook, are in Washington representing Mr. E. R. Robinson in two important matters, namely, to have two transferred by change of venue from the 7th United States Judicial Circuit on account of the prejudice of the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Northern District of Illinois; and to file a certain petition to Congress to investigate the records in certain other patent suits of E. R. Robinson and to institute proceedings for the impeachment of Judge C. Kohlsaat in the matter of said suits.

The suits sought to be changed from the Illinois District are E. R. Robinson vs. The Ford Motor Company Corporation for \$10,000,000 damages for infringement of the patent of E. R. Robinson; and E. R. Robinson vs. the James A. Brady Foundry Company, corporation, for \$15,000,000

States, protected and covered by said Robinson patent.

The records to be investigated for impeachment proceedings grow out of the suit of E. R. Robinson vs. the Chicago City Railway Co., a corporation, and the American Car and Foundry Company, a corporation, for \$10,000,000 damages for infringement of said Robinson patent.

Mr. Westbrook is a graduate of the John Marshall Law School, the best law school in Chicago, General Counsel of Chicago Defender and Universal Protective League and Vice-president of Cook County Bar Association. The argument that Messrs. Ellis and Westbrook advance is as follows:

The Argument.
One thought or two on the fundamental laws of the United States as to man's first rights in the discovery of a new and useful invention.

Under the United States constitution it is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States and territories thereof protection against any and all people for seventeen years—THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

First—To make.



RICHARD E. WESTBROOK, ESQ.,
Of the Chicago Illinois Bar.

Second—To Use.
Third—To Sell.
Fourth—To transfer to others to do so.

Any persons in this United States and territories thereof, without first having a license from the patentee, is bound under the law and rules to pay over to the patentee, all the profits and gains that he has made between the old invention and the new invention.

Under the law the courts are bound to order the infringer to bring in his old books and new books in order that both parties may be justified by the

work without further delay usually caused by taking one sheet out of the typewriter and inserting a fresh sheet. By an ingenious arrangement embodied in the device, a carbon strip can be inserted in the roll of paper so that duplicates can be made at will.

Dr. Johnson began work on the device about three years ago since which time he has made various improvements. Letters patent were issued by the United States Patent Office on January 30th last, and the inventor is now seeking the backing necessary to manufacturing his device and place it on the market. The attachment is very light, and comparatively simple in construction and operation. Dr. Johnson says it can be sold profitably at ten dollars.

All railroad companies and street car companies and machine companies and elevator companies have made the molds and cast wheels therefrom of all sizes for their own use without license for twenty-one years, after they were notified not to do so.

The Hon. Judge Kohlsaat has been called into this matter and he has held the same ever since 1898 without any defendants denying their using or making the products covered and protected, and has refused to give a restraining order or temporary injunction or an injunction after the proofs had been taken, the same showing that defendants used it and nothing else.

That the patentee has appeared before the court many times for a restraining order and the honorable judge has failed to find any fault of the said motion, and has found that infringement took place by the defendants, and still he denied the motion for an injunction and has refused to make a ruling so the higher courts would see his contention, for that reason the people have taken the matter in hand by calling a mass meeting and the said meeting has offered resolutions to be read in Congress of the United States

COLORED DENTIST INVENTS TYPEWRITER ATTACHMENT

2-24-17

Arkansas Man Offered \$75,000 For His Patent—Automatic Paper Feeding Device

The Journalist's Guide

Helena, Ark.—On January 30, 1917, letters patent were granted to Dr. D. A. E. Johnson, a colored dentist of this city, for a typewriter attachment which has attracted the attention of sales companies in the United States and Canada. One company offers the inventor \$25,000 for the right to manufacture the attachment in Canada, and \$50,000 for the ownership of the device in Canada. Other concerns, principally in the United States, offer attractive propositions for control of the device in this country.

The device is designed for attachment to any standard typewriter, and carries a roll of paper which is fed into the machine automatically. The operator tears off the written sheet when completed and proceeds with his

work without further delay usually caused by taking one sheet out of the typewriter and inserting a fresh sheet. By an ingenious arrangement embodied in the device, a carbon strip can be inserted in the roll of paper so that duplicates can be made at will.

Dr. Johnson began work on the device about three years ago since which time he has made various improvements. Letters patent were issued by the United States Patent Office on January 30th last, and the inventor is now seeking the backing necessary to manufacturing his device and place it on the market. The attachment is very light, and comparatively simple in construction and operation. Dr. Johnson says it can be sold profitably at ten dollars.

INVENTOR OF SARATOGA CHIPS PASSES AWAY

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Mrs. Catharine A. Wickes, who won fame by originating Saratoga chips, is dead. She passed away May 18 after a brief illness.

Mrs. Wickes is said to have been the first to cook Saratoga chips, which she introduced at Moon's Clubhouse at Saratoga Lake many years ago. The chips became widely known for its Saratoga chips.

Mrs. Wickes was born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., in December, 1814, and early in life came to Saratoga Springs to reside, where she became famous as a cook and inventor of the popular dish.

The deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Caroline Stewart and Mrs. Jennie Golden; five sons, William, Edward, Albert and Richard Adkins, and Frederick Wickes, besides many grandchildren and great-grand children.

The funeral was held on Sunday at the A. M. E. Zion Church. Interment was in Greenridge Cemetery. The pall bearers were James Jackson, Isaac Copper, Robert Marshall, James White, Dudley Nelson, Jr., and Aubrey Giddings. The Rev. E. U. A. Brooks officiated.

HORACE G. ANDERSON INVENTS AN IMPACT ILLUMINATING BULLET.

Mr. Horace G. Anderson has just applied for letters patent on a new type of bullet which he has just invented. This bullet for which great things are claimed, is one charge in various ways with a percussion ignition composition which flashes up in a momentary brilliant white or colored light on impact with the object struck; thus illuminating the place struck, and instantly registering or indicating its position for the information of the user, and to others also, where this is intended. This bullet, it is thought, will open a new and great field, that it is designed to bring motion picture battle scenes in-

to lifelike use as target, thus displacing the old fashion target now in universal use. Under range than this even is claimed for this new projectile, as it is designed to be used for war, as a wind gauge, and for all purposes, where on account of darkness, obscure light, or great distances it is necessary or helpful to have the position of the hit instantly registered or indicated. It is claimed that this illuminating bullet will find its greatest field perhaps when in connection with the deadly machine gun. It will allow this dangerous weapon to be used with deadly effect at night, even when its sight can not be plainly seen, as the marksman need only to follow the explosions, seeing instantly where his shots are striking, and being thus enabled to shift his aim in one direction or another until it is playing upon objects aimed at.

When used in motion picture target practice, the bullet is fired at the picture (say of a battle scene) which is thrown upon a screen of heavy plate metal having a suitable surface for the presentation of the picture. In this connection bullets, which explode in different lights, are to be used to prevent confusion.

Mr. Anderson, it is said, has two other inventions, for which he will soon apply for patents.

COLORED MAN INVENTS NEW DEVICE FOR PLAYER

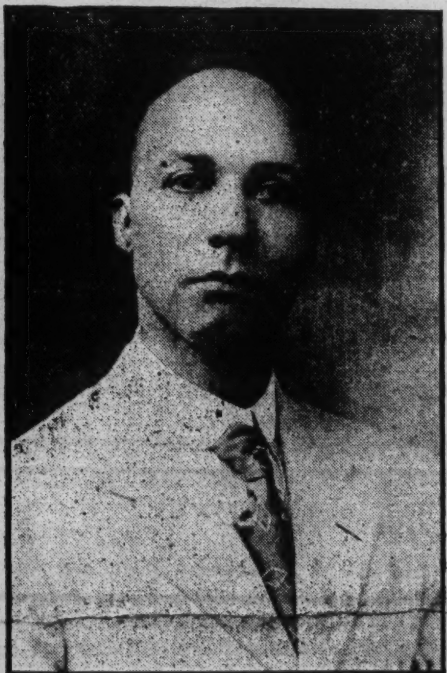
Inventions Proves a Great Success at Chicago.

Special to The Freeman.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 30.—Charles V. Richey, 129 Ashland street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is in the city demonstrating his new inventions to buyers of electric player pianos at the Marquette Piano Company, Sixteenth and Canal streets. Mr. Richey has a device whereby from any part of a store, cafe or amusement place one can drop a nickel in a box and play any one of the number of pieces in the piano he chooses.

Heretofore one had to be satisfied with whatever piece that was played, as there was no way to select any particular one. Not only does the device let you select the piece that you want played, but should you make a mistake in the selection you can stop that piece by depositing another nickel, turning the dial to the number you wished and the piece already on will stop and the roll you wish be played. At the finish of this piece the following piece in rotation will play, thus saving you the loss of your first nickel and playing only two pieces.

Noted Inventor Visits City. Elijah McCoy and Attorney R. H. Warren, both of Detroit, Mich., the Defender on a visit Tuesday are in the city on a business mission for the Elijah McCoy Manufacturing Company, 35 Broadway, Market building, Detroit. Attorney Warren is president of the company and Mr. McCoy is vice-president and superintendent. The company has over fifty-eight inventions on the market.



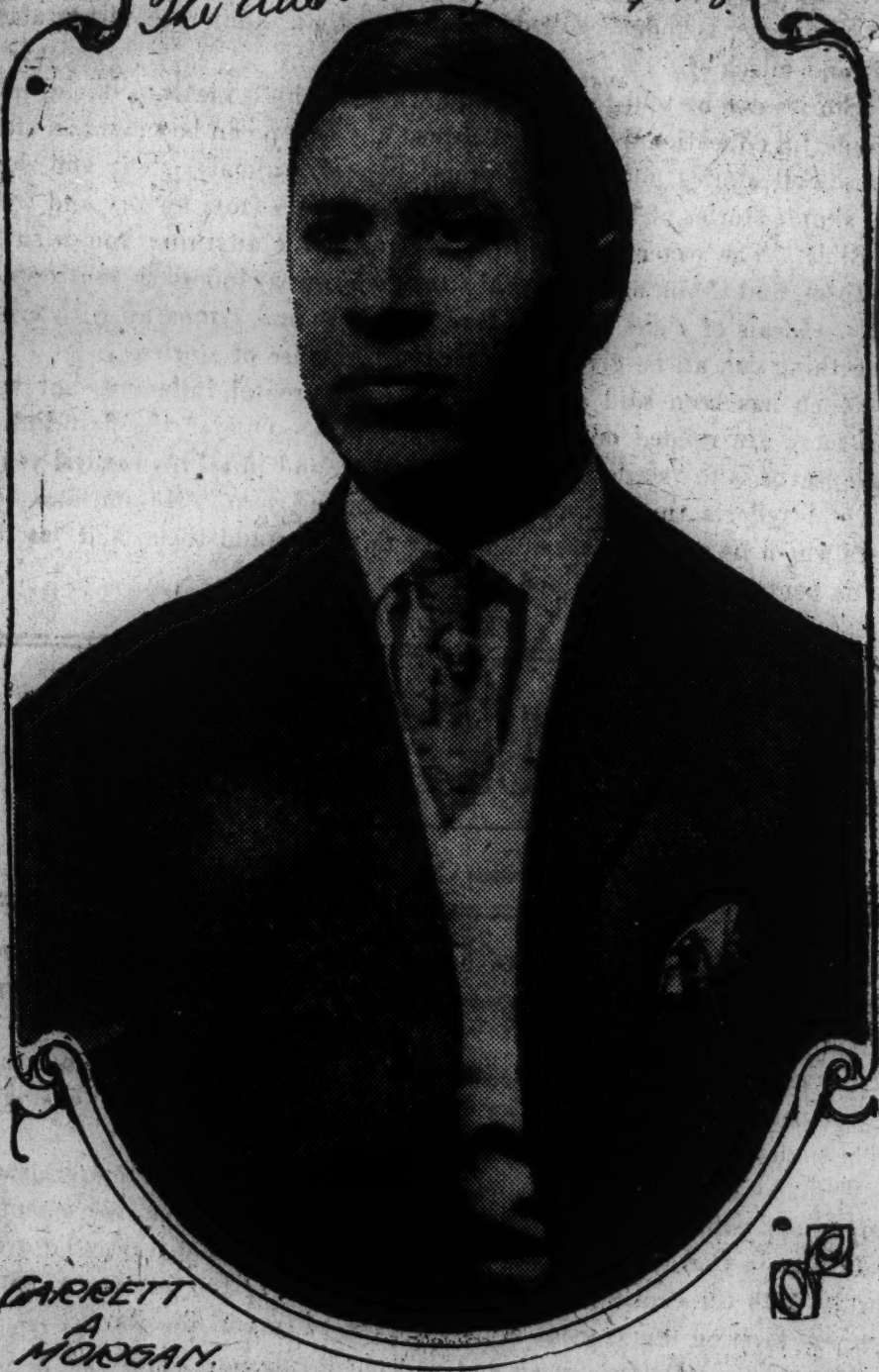
GEORGE W. ELLIS, ESQ.,
Of the Chicago, Illinois Bar.

damages for infringement of said Robinson patents for making and selling car wheels throughout the United

Inventions - 1918

U. S. TO EQUIP SHIPS WITH MORGAN'S HOOD.

The Advocate Feb. 9, 1918



**GARRETT
A.
MORGAN**

Garrett A. Morgan has just received an advance order for the Morgan National Safety Hood from the U. S. Navy Department. It will be remembered that Morgan recently exhibited this hood at a government test on a submerged submarine in the Atlantic. The hood will be used in the equipment of a large number of U. S. warships now under construction. News that Morgan has landed a huge government order is hailed with much delight. It is racial success. Hats off to Garrett A. Morgan!

**Mammoth Gun Used by Germans
to Bombard France Thought to
Be Invention of Isaiah Williams**

Jacksonville, Fla., April 12.—The monster gun which bombarded Paris from a distance of seventy-four miles in the recent drive on the western front is said to be the exact patent of the "mystery gun" offered to the United States government a few years ago by inventor Isaiah Williams of this city. In fact, it is regarded as positive proof by persons in authority that the Williams sub-caliber theory is in direct comparison with the mechanical regularity of the super-firing cannon manufactured at the Krupp factories in Germany. The Williams gun, when offered to the United States government by the inventor, showed an estimated length of 100 to 120 feet, muzzle to be held in alignment by steel cables, and the approximate range of fire was seventy-five miles. The main rifle or barrel hole was 20 inches in caliber, with 10-inch shell, metal rings with catch in muzzle. It required a ton of powder to explode the shell, and when fired at close range would cut through a plate of steel forty inches thick.

It was at first planned for use on the dreadnaughts at sea, but was regarded as too heavy an instrument for water battles, and was transferred for use on railway trains and mounted on gigantic platforms. It is easily set up if pits have been dug in advance, thus making it possible for the gun to prepare for incessant fire three-quarters of an hour after its arrival.

Mr. Williams, in his efforts to place his gun before proper authorities in order to receive official confirmation, experienced much difficulty, and was never successful in having his invention reviewed with any degree of seriousness. Little interest was manifested in the possibilities of such a war machine when it was learned that Williams was not a white man. He was told by several citizens of this city that if he would sell his invention to a white man and release himself of all claim to its mechanical efficiency and as its creator, the war gun would meet with tremendous success, but if he intended presenting his invention under the name of a black man, it would be impossible for him to share alone the large number of innovations to its credit.

Just how the "mystery gun" of the German army was conceived to form such a striking similarity to the sub-caliber gun of Williams is not definitely known, but as the original patent to the Williams gun was stolen from the inventor by a group of white men who overpowered and brutally assaulted him while he was alone in a local railroad freight yard, some think it reached foreign lands through this source and was adopted. He was found later in a box car bleeding profusely and unconscious, and was unable to identify his assailants, who, he claimed, ransacked his pockets and secured the intricate secrets to his invention and escaped.

This monster gun in the hands of the enemy typifies the extraordinary technicalities embodied in the Williams gun, and it is thought that his ingenuity is largely responsible for the development of such gigantic guns and heavy artillery.

**BRITAIN USES
HIS INVENTION**

Adopts Colored Man's Patent Which Prevents Airships from Falling.

The New York Age
HAS BEEN GIVEN COMMISSION
April 27, 1918

L. A. Hayden, a Native of North Carolina, Made a Second Lieutenant in British Aviation Corps — First Offered United States Government His Invention.

L. A. Hayden, a colored inventor, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the British Army, and the British Government has accepted and is using his stableizer which he perfected and patented to prevent airships from falling.

Lieutenant Hayden was commissioned an officer in the British Army some weeks ago. He is at present assigned to an aviation station on Long Island by the British Government and is giving demonstrations and teaching those preparing to do service in the air the practicability of the invention.

The stableizer invented by Lieutenant Hayden is not unknown to the United States Army officials, for months ago when Hayden was anxious that his Government give it a favorable consideration he went to Washington and gave several demonstrations. But he was unsuccessful in his attempt to get his invention adopted, it is said.

Seeing that he could do nothing with his stableizer in the United States Hayden went abroad where he soon convinced the British officials of his invention's usefulness. The action of the British War Department in commissioning the American Negro shows the high regard in which he is held.

Lieutenant Hayden is a native of Charlotte, N. C.

Kansas Carpenter Invents Appliance for Detecting Submarines Under Water

The Daily Herald
Feb. 18, 1918
(International News Service.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 10.—H. A. Cooper, carpenter, of Sabetha, Kan., received word today from the Navy Department that his invention for detecting submarines under water had been favorably considered, and that transportation would be furnished him for a trip to Washington.

Cooper calls his invention "The Eye of the Submarine." "The principle follows out that of the X-ray," he says.

NO. CAROLINIAN MAKES INVENTION BRITAIN ADOPTS PATENT WHICH PREVENTS AEROPLANES' FALLING

May 11, 1918
Has Been Given Commission

L. A. Hayden, a colored inventor, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Aviation Corps of the British Army, and is using his stableizer which he perfected and patented to prevent airships from falling.

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Lieutenant Hayden is a native of Charlotte, N. C.

His Invention to U. S.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Julius Hart, aged 25, formerly of Union Point, Ga., for the past three years chauffeur for Dr. W. L. Bullard, in Columbus, and a hard working negro, is about to get a small sized fortune from the government as a result of the invention of three bombs which are said to have been pronounced of great military value.

Fifteen thousand dollars has been offered the negro for one, a second bomb has been approved and the third is being tested at Washington. The

bomb accepted, for which the negro is offered \$15,000, is one which shoots 50 times before the main blast comes, the one approved is a device which shoots one thousand times, and the third sixty times. It is expected that a big sum will be offered for the 1,000 shooter, as it appears to have been found acceptable, and the negro is counting on getting a big offer for this. He hasn't heard from the government regarding the 60 shooter.

Hart has written the war department accepting the \$15,000 offer for the first, and making inquiries regarding the others, but as yet he hasn't received a reply. All three of the devices have been patented.

Questioned as to how he came to invent the bombs, Hart said he had talked with Lieut. Bently Chappell, recently returned from France, and ascertained much regarding the bombs now in use on the battle fields, and gathered ideas in this way which led to the inventions.

The negro is single. He says he expected to continue "on the job" with Dr. Bullard, despite his good fortune, and he expresses the hope that his work may prove of far-reaching service to his country in these times of stress.

AMARILLO NEGRO INVENTS GLASS BOMB.

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 12.—Rev. A. G. McMenog, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church preached two able sermons to a large audience and had five converts. He baptised two persons and will baptise the others on the evening of Sept. 15. The revival is still going on. Mr. Chas. Steverson has invented a glass bomb which is used as underground work to assist the United States in winning this great war. It was sent to Washington, D. C. to Secretary Baker for inspection and was a success. The government offered him \$5,000 for the patent and rights. He hardly think it is enough. Mrs. Lee Burks left for Dallas. Miss Alice Fowler left for Ft. Worth to attend school. Mr. C. Bennett left for Dallas to visit his parents before leaving for the training camp. Mr. T. Moore has returned from Ft. Worth, where he has been visiting his parents. Mr. Dad Taylor has returned from Denver, Colo., and has been spending the summer with his friends. Miss Era Hall is improving after three weeks' illness. Mr. James Calvin left for Kansas City. Mr. Sid Goodwin will be home from the training camp at New Port News, Va.

NEGRO INVENTS

AERIAL BOMB

SELLS THREE TO U. S. GOVERNMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(Special)—Julius Hart, Colored, chauffeur for Dr. Bullard, has invented three aerial bombs which promise to net him a fortune. Two have already been accepted by the government, one of them at a price of \$15,000, while the price for the other

has not as yet been announced. The bomb shot in different directions, one 50 times before the chief explosion comes, another 60 times and a third 1,000 times before the final discharge.

Hart, who is 25 years old, is a former resident of Union Point, Ga. He got some of his ideas from Lieutenant Bentley Chapel, who told him of various ingenious bombs used on the battle front.—Atlanta Constitution.

COLORED TEXAN IS INVENTOR OF GLASS BOMB GOVERNMENT OFFERS INVENTOR \$5,000 FOR RIGHTS

AMARILLO, Texas.—Charles Stephenson, a young man of this city, has invented a glass bomb which is to be used as an underground work to assist the U. S., in winning the war. It was sent to Washington, D. C., to Secretary Baker for inspection and was a success. The government has offered him \$5,000 for the patent rights. He will not accept the offer as he hardly thinks it enough.

Negro Sells Three Aerial Bombs To U. S. Government

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—Julius Hart, colored, chauffeur for Dr. W. L. Bullard, has invented three aerial bombs which promise to net him a fortune. Two have already been accepted by the government, one of them at a price of \$15,000, while the price for the other has not yet been announced.

The bombs shoot in different directions, one fifty times before the chief explosion comes, another sixty times and a third 1,000 times before the final discharge.

Hart, who is 25 years old, is a former resident of Union Point, Ga. He got some of his ideas from Lieutenant Bentley Chappell, who told him of various ingenious bombs used on the battle front.

MORGAN MAY LAND U. S. 'WAR CONTR'

Mr. Garrett A. Morgan has turned from a business trip to New York city and Bridgeport, where he was called by the States navy department to submit "safety helmet" to official tests. Morgan reports that the expressed satisfaction over the of the test which was made on a submarine, and it is likely that a large order may be placed with company. Mr. Morgan has been in the limelight in the scientific world for sometime since his invention of the "safety helmet." This helmet is now being used on the allied front in

France and Flanders as a "French helmet" combat poisonous gases.

DECATUR SHOP MAN INVENTS SUBMARINE

(Special To The Advertiser) DECATUR, ALA., May 17.—A local negro claims to have invented a new type U-boat. He is Jacob W. F. Berry now at work at the L. and N. Shops in Albany. The negro explained the working of his submarine to a member of men and in their opinion, what he said seemed very reasonable. Though he did not go into details, as he does not want any one to beat him to a patent.

Berry said that in 1916 while in East St. Louis he made after this patent a U-boat, about three feet long that on trial under water and by its own power went a distance of seventy feet. That boat was driven by an electric motor and was made of aluminum and copper while his present model is made of tin. Berry has his new model at his home. He said after his experience with his first submarine he was able to complete the present one in two weeks time. When the inventor was asked if his sub, was different from the ones he had read of he said "vastly so." The propellers of the boat extend out side, and are said to be driven by electricity.

COLORED MAN DESIGNED A NINETY-MILE CANNON

(Journal & Guide, Mar. 24, 1915.)

Had the United States government accepted a design offered it two years ago by Mr. Thomas W. Harold, colored, of Portsmouth, General Pershing might now have a gun "over there" capable of throwing a shell ninety miles. The Ledger-Dispatch of March 27th contained the following account of Mr. Harold's gun:

"In connection with the 'mystery gun' with which the Germans are bombarding Paris at a distance of over seventy miles, Thomas W. Harold, colored, of Portsmouth, Va., an automobile mechanic at Godwin and Columbia street

has drawings of a gun offered the government, which he claims will carry a shell over 90 miles.

"Harold made his drawing while employed as a mechanic in the Cadillac works at Detroit. His plan calls for a tungsten shell, and a peculiar system of rifling the bore of the gun, which insures absolute rotation as the shell leaves the gun. As seen at the muzzle the gun bore looks somewhat like a Maltese cross.

"Harold claims that with his gun Havana could be bombarded from Key West, distant ninety-five miles away. The plans he submitted to the government were refused, but Harold believes that the German gun embodies some of his principles, if not his gun in toto."

Colored Mechanic Solves Wonder-Gun Problem

(The Advocate, April 6, 1918.)

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—Has the United States government accepted a design offered it two years ago by Mr. Thomas W. Harold, Colored, of Portsmouth, General Pershing might now have a gun "over there" capable of throwing a shell ninety miles. The Ledger-Dispatch of March 27th contained the following account of Mr. Harold's gun:

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Negro Inventor Says Machine Can Leap Twenty Miles

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD

Going up: JULY 16, 1918

Albert Boldin, colored scientist of 3605 Crutcher street, has invented an airplane which he says will leap directly up in the air for twenty miles and then stay absolutely still over the enemy's lines.

Planes for the machine resemble the general topography of a June beetle.

Boldin, however, declares that he's going to build a model and try it out himself, so if anyone sees a dark streak shoot plumb up to the clouds at a fifty mile an hour gait—look out below, because something's going to happen.

Boldin calls his invention a "spying machine" The inventor is a cook and he believes that his discovery will aid in fixing the Hunnish hash. He is sending his plans to the war department as a gift.

The theory of the wierdly designed air craft is along the line of a jumping jack. There is a propeller at the top and one at the bottom. Both would be fixed to drag upwards at the start. Then Boldin says one would be made to drag down and the other up, thus holding the machine stationary in the air. So there you are. It's simple.

Two enormous steel springs on the bottom of the craft would break the fall and cause it to bounce. The inventor does not think that there would be any danger of the aviator starving to death if the bouncing of the springs and the pulling of the propeller kept it perpetually leaping up and down.

GETS INVENTION BEFORE PUBLIC

(The Advocate, April 6, 1918.)

Mr. J. P. Evans, a well known colored man of this district, has invented a patent on fire boxes, with special reference to railroad trains, stationary engines and steamers. A few days ago the proposition attracted some friends attention, white and colored, and was immediately incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The company is known as the Evans Fuel Saving company. It was incorporated on the 16th day of August, 1918.

It is known that Mr. Evans has been working on this proposition for several months, and it was for sometime before he could get the patent from Washington through. In speaking to him several days ago, he made the remark, that he was a railroad fireman, and from a rough calculation the plan will save several million tons of coal a year on railroad trains. Mr. Evans states that the principal test has been taken by white people. He is ill at his home and has been for twenty weeks. He has made his will to his only son, Alexander Evans, who is a soldier in the 9th Cavalry, and has been for five years. He also included his grand-son, Robert.

Inventions - 1918

Great Invention by a Colored Man

ASSISTANCE DESIRED 12-31

I have invented a device—a "DISPLAY RACK"—it was patented in the United States Oct. 1, 1918. A representation of it is on page 16 of the "Official Gazette," the weekly organ of the U. S. Patent Office of said date. An application for a patent has also been filed in the Dominion of Canada. The fees for both of these countries have been paid in full.

Now since the closing of the war my attorney at Washington has been urging me to procure patents on my invention in at least four other of the leading foreign countries. He states that the United States has led in the "war inventions"—the submarine, etc., originated in this country, and that in consequence manufacturers of foreign countries will be eager to buy inventions patented in the United States. However, he states that unless "patent rights" are secured in foreign countries, impostors who are citizens of these countries are liable to appropriate United States inventions as their own. They can easily get all necessary information from the "Official Gazette," which shows a cut of every invention patented with its description.

Not having sufficient means at present to promote my invention in these foreign countries—as a rule those who have brains to invent have but little or no money—I decided to place this ad, calling on my Colored friends who would like to see this invention, which is purely a Negro product, bring the greatest returns possible, to lend a little assistance.

Now here is my proposition: For every dollar loaned me for this purpose I will return to you two dollars from whatever may be realized from the sale of said patents in foreign countries other than Canada. And I will furnish you a "contract" executed before a notary public to the effect that you are to receive yours before I receive anything. (I am looking to the United States and Canada patents for my main portion, and so I am willing to take whatever is left.) Of course, the attorney will take his first. He has agreed to secure and sell my patents in foreign countries for 25 per cent (one-fourth) of the proceeds; this leaves three-fourths for me and those who have contributed. And he states that in case he should not secure patents—which is not at all likely, since the United States has granted a patent on this invention—he will return every cent paid him for said purpose. So we are perfectly safe on that score.

Now, I haven't time nor means to answer further inquiry; I have tried to put all necessary information into this ad, so if you mean business just send me whatever amount you desire and I will have your papers fixed up and mail them to you at once. As far as possible send money by P. O. money order, then you have the government's protection first. I will accept from \$10 up. Now, why not draw out \$20, \$50, or \$100 of that money you have lying in the bank at possibly 4 per cent interest and put it into this project, which offers you the possibility of realizing 100 per cent, or double that amount? It would require 25 years for your money to double at 4 per cent single interest.

Some doubtless will wish to know who I am. Well, I have not been known very extensively heretofore, being simply a local preacher (pastor) and teacher; but many will remember my brother, Prof. William E. Dancer, the poet who composed the famous poem, "Farewell, We Are Good and Gone," published in the Chicago Defender a couple of years ago. He is Grand Master of the Mosaic Templars of America over the Florida district. Tuskegee is our native home and where our parents reside at the present time; but at present I am temporarily located at another point. So address me as follows:

Respectfully yours,

INVENTS SUBMARINE

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Clinton, Ind., May 18.—Leland York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie York, has invented a submarine which is remarkable for one so young. He is in seventh grade.

so as to catch a man about the head or neck before coming in contact with the ground. Both of these last mentioned patents were submitted to the War Department, but were returned. Bryan intends bringing the devices to the attention of the National Council of Defense. Bryan claims he has all the statistics to show that his patents have stood the test, but were unjustly treated.

TEXAS COLORED MAN INVENTS A GLASS BOMB.
The Freeman.
Government Offers Inventor Five Thousand Dollars For Rights.

Special to The Freeman.
AMARILLO, Tex., Sept. 20.—Charles Stevenson, a young man of this city, has invented a glass bomb which is to be used as an underground work to assist the United States in winning the great war. It was sent to Washington, D. C., to Secretary Baker for inspection and was a success. The government has offered him \$5,000 for the patent and rights. He will not accept the offer as he hardly thinks it enough.

ROBBERY OF INVENTIONS

CLAIMED BY INVENTOR

Mark, N. J., Dec. 20.—George Bryan, 10 Sylvan avenue, one of the world's greatest inventors, claims he has been robbed of every one because of his color. In 1914 he invented a street signal, "Stop and Go" affair, now in use in all big cities. He submitted the plan to the commissioner of police in Detroit. It was held for a while and later returned. In a few months it was put in operation in a different form and claimed by some one else. Bryan failed to secure his rights to the invention owing to finan-



GEORGE BRYAN

cial conditions. He invented in 1906 the closed door and step crank now in use throughout the country on trolley cars. He also submitted this device to the proper authorities, but it also was returned to him for consideration. Later it came into use through some other inventor.

Bryan's Latest Invention

Bryan has applied to the naval consulting board for a patent on a device he has invented for protecting ships at sea. This patent is called an "apartment torpedo and mine shield." It is made up in sections and can be adjusted at sea if it becomes damaged, while the ship is under way, without retarding its progress. This device will cause a torpedo to explode before coming in contact with the ship and can be used as a mine sweeper. His other invention is a bomb that will explode ten feet from the ground

SEA-DIVING DEVICE INVENTOR MEMBER OF OUR RACIAL GROUP; CHAS. ARMSTRONG IS HIS NAME

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Boston, Mass.—In sending out his marvelous story, the Associated Press, true to form, failed to mention the race of the inventor, as would have been done with flourishes, had he been an "alleged criminal."

John F. Turner, deep sea diver, broke the world's record here late yesterday when he descended 360 feet near Grave's Light, off this port. His previous record was 167 feet.

The suit Turner used is constructed entirely of heavy brass and weighs almost 400 pounds. It was invented by Charles H. Armstrong, a Negro mechanic and is built upon the principle of the ancient coats of armor, with flexible metal joints. The diver's hands are entirely enclosed and in their places are hooks which are worked from the inside by clutches.

Engineers estimated the pressure upon the metal suit was 150 pounds to the square inch.

After being encased in the huge suit, Turner was lowered into the sea by a derrick, the descent requiring 30 minutes.

Boy's Invention To Aid Gasoline Engines

Cherry Fork, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Herbert G. Williams, age 18, has invented an attachment for gasoline engines which has for its purposes or principles the means by which exhaust power of any gasoline engine can be used over again by attaching his invention and obtain from 25 to 30 per cent more power on the same amount of gas. He has just received a patent on same and expects to receive a good reward for his work.

GIVES DISCOVERY TO U. S. ARMY FOR SOLDIERS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—John P. Turner, who for the past eighteen months has been quietly perfecting a treatment for dropsy, has presented his discovery to the United States Government with the recommendation that it be used in the treatment of returning soldiers from overseas.

Scores of obstinate cases of dropical swelling of the feet, ankles, legs and thighs have been treated by Dr. Turner in recent months and the swelling completely relieved. It is reported that many soldiers from the United States are victims of Bright's disease, the result of exposure in the trenches. *New York*

Dr. Turner was born in Raleigh, N. C., and has practiced medicine in Philadelphia for thirteen years. He is a medical inspector in the public schools of Philadelphia, which position he has held since 1912. He is vice-president of the National Medical Association.

PATENT IRONING BOARD

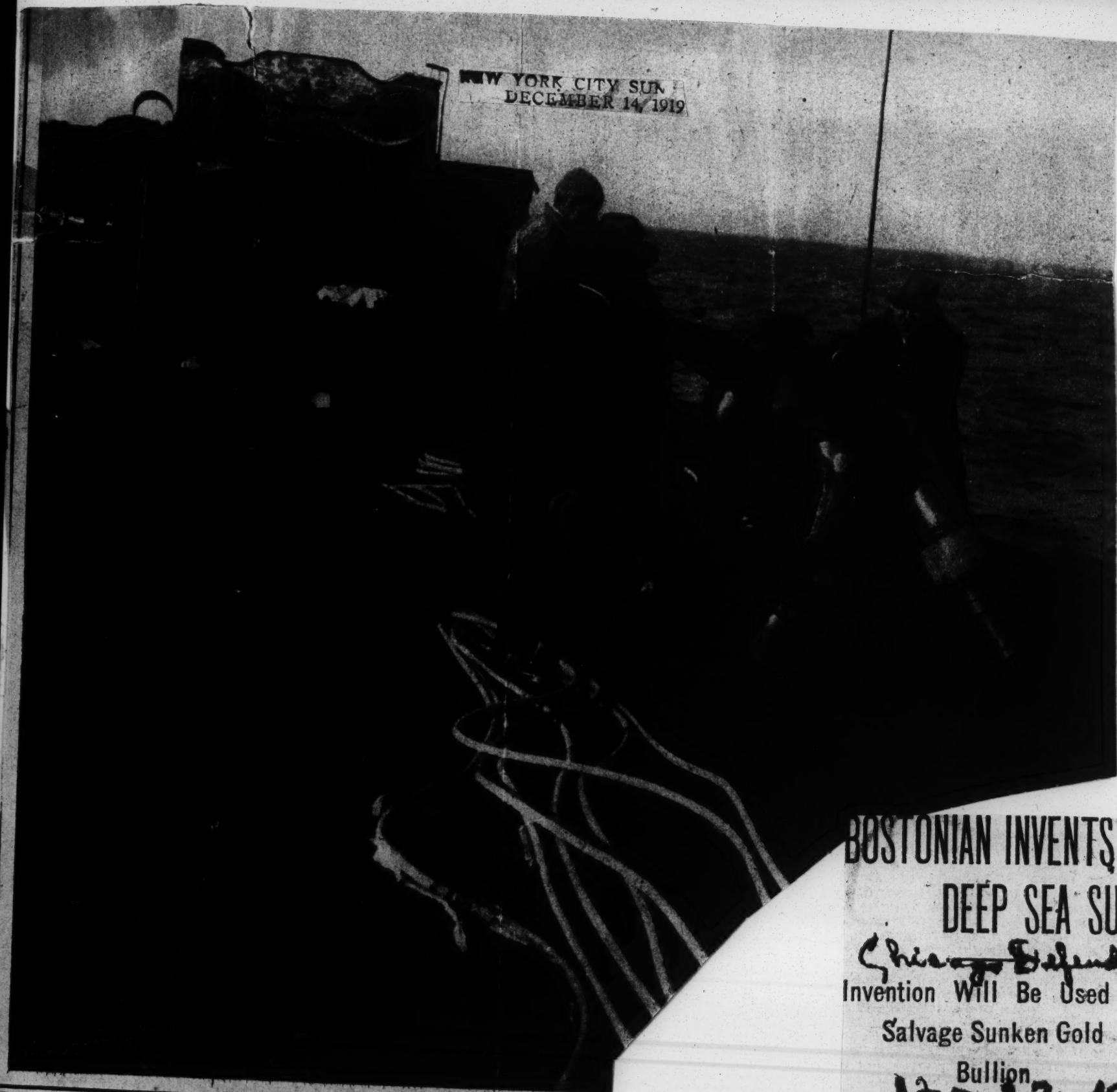
Rev. John T. Robinson of Philadelphia, Pa., has secured patents in this country and Canada on an ironing board that he is now preparing to manufacture and place on the market. It is so made that no dirt can get on the clothes and the moisture is retained in the clothes while ironing them. It folds up and can be placed in a corner out of the way. It can be set up in any part of the house. It is a safe guard to all wash women, who have any ironing to do. They can be sold for from \$2.00 to \$2.50 each and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Rev. Robinson will be in the city again next week.

Boy's Invention To Aid Gasoline Engines

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COLORED MAN INVENTS NEW PLOW
C. W. McCraye, 4016 Fairfax, has invented a new five-plow combination which promises to revolutionize the farming duties. Mr. McCray is also the inventor of a cotton chopper, and an automatic railway gate. He expects to form a company for manufacturing in the near future.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 14, 1919



Latest device for marine salvage, an armored diving suit permitting a descent of 360 feet invented by Charles H. Jackson, a negro mechanic. The device weighs 400 pounds.

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BOSTONIAN INVENTS DEEP SEA SUIT

Chicago Defender
Invention Will Be Used to
Salvage Sunken Gold

Bullion
12-27-19

Boston, Mass., Dec. 26.—A new world's record for deep sea diving was made 15 miles east of Graves Light when John F. Turner (white), Philadelphia, a diver of international reputation, reached a depth of 360 feet under water. This feat is astounding, because it means that Turner descended from a height higher than Bunker Hill monument or the Pilgrim shaft at Provincetown, which are 220 and 254 feet high, respectively. A diver can now go more than twice as far down into the sea as the most expert could previously go with the aid of the

old-fashioned diving suit of rubber.

To Get Sunken Gold

A new diving suit of armor has made it all possible, the invention of Charles H. Jackson, a mechanic, who lives at 12 Albion street. It was in testing this new suit, made entirely of brass, that Turner accomplished his memorable feat here recently. This new invention is expected to give a great impetus to the search for sunken treasure, because it relieves the diver of the tremendous pressure of the water against the body at low depths and enables him to go with comparative safety into the great stretches of the ocean bottom where it is impossible to penetrate with the ordinary diving suit of rubber.

Perfect Diving Suit

The greatest use to which the new invention will be required to perform is the collection of gold bullion now on the bottom of the ocean as a result of the world war and the German submarine activities. Despite the fact that two divers have already been killed in attempting to salvage this sea treasure, Diver Turner, who made his second world's record, is confident of getting the entire \$30,000,000 now in the hull of the British liner *Laurentic*. "I won't blame my failure to this new diving suit of armor, because it is the most perfect thing of its kind ever invented," Turner said.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD

360 Feet Under the Sea.—John F. Turner of Philadelphia, Pa., The Record Breaker.

John F. Turner, a diver of international reputation, broke the world's record for reaching sea depths, when fifteen miles east of Graves Light he made this remarkable feat was made possible by the invention of Charles H. Jackson, a colored mechanic who lives at 12 Albion street, Boston.

The first use to which this new invention will be put will be the recovery of \$30,000,000 worth of gold



12-6-19
CHARLES H. JACKSON.

Inventor of a diving suit that will be used in salvaging \$30,000,000 in gold bullion sunk by the Germans off the Irish coast.

bullion from the hole of the British liner, *Laurentic*.

The Jackson Diving and Construction Co have offices in Cambridge, Everett and Boston. Stocks have been sold and success with returns awaits inventor and stockholders.

Chicago Daily Tribune 12-20-19



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

John T. Turner of Philadelphia, Pa., a diver of international repute, in the newly invented armor diving suit, in which he went down 360 feet to the ocean's bed. He performed this world's record breaking feat fifteen miles east of Graves Light, near Boston, Mass. The inventor is Charles H. Jackson, a mechanic, who is shown standing to the left of the photograph. The recovery of \$30,000,000 of gold bullion from the hold of the British liner *Laurentio*, which was torpedoed by the Germans off Lough Swilly on the British coast, will be the first real test of the new

Colored
DEEP SEA DIVER WHO BROKE
WORLD'S RECORD IS COLOR-
ED—BUT A. P. FORGOT TO
SAY SO.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17.—(A. N. P.)—In sending out his marvelous story, the Associated Press, true to form, failed to mention the race of the inventor, as would have been done with flourishes had he been an "alleged criminal."

John F. Turner, deep sea diver, broke the world's record here late yesterday when he descended 360 feet near Graves Light, off this port. His previous record was 167 feet.

The suit Turner used in constructed entirely of heavy brass and weighs almost 400 pounds. It was invented by Charles H. Armstrong, a Negro mechanic and is built upon the principle of the ancient coats of armor, with flexible metal joints. The diver's hands are entirely enclosed and in their places are hooks which are worked from the inside by clutches.

Engineers estimated the pressure upon the metal suit was 150 pounds to the square inch.

After being encased in the huge suit, Turner was lowered into the sea by a derrick, the descent requiring thirty minutes.

Local Man Becomes
Inventor of Device

W. A. Shields, 1415 College street, has invented and has been granted letters patent on a new and useful device for applying and removing garment bags to be used in laundrys and dry cleaning establishments. This device is a great improvement over the old way of placing bags on cleaned or laundried garments. Some of the best laundries and cleaning companies in Birmingham are using the new device at present. Mr. Shields is the son of D. T. Shields, the carpenter, and was working for the E. & W. Dry Cleaning Co., when he invented the bag hanger. He will leave Monday, June 16th for Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, to visit his brother in Cincinnati and Dayton to arrange for the manufacture of his bag hangers.

Dr. Robinson Sues for
Infringement of Patent

For a great many years Dr. E. R. Robinson has been having legal battles to establish his right to certain car wheel patents worth up into the millions of dollars. His statement follows:

"On May 25, 1900, Hon. Judge C. T. Kohlsatt handed down an opinion in case No. 24896, E. R. Robinson vs. Chicago Railway Company and the Wells and French Company, for infringement of patent No. 594286, to-wit: 'For improvement in casting composite and other wheels, and other castings.' The said opinion set forth on all molds were fitted to make finished castings and on being carried to the circuit court of appeals on the seventh day of November, 1902, the court upheld the patent valid.

"I started the same suit again against the said corporations, the Chicago City Railway Company and the American Car and Foundry Company. The declaration asked for all profits and gains made as a result of using the new mold over the old, and \$10,000,000. Because it was necessary to borrow money to prosecute my suit on patent No. 594286 some feared that I had no ownership and complained to the court and state's attorney, and had me indicted for playing a confidence game. This hung over my head for about six years. Judge Scanlon called for all cases that had been on the books for a long time to come before him. I appeared with motions to quash the indictments on the grounds that they did not state what it was I had done that could be termed a confidence game. The Honorable Judge set the matter for the sixth day of December, 1919. I appeared, but was informed that the judge was on the north side trying other cases. I hurried over and entered the court room before his honor reached the bench. The case was not called, the state's attorney nor his witnesses being there. The judge refused, made no ruling. The judge only had jurisdiction to give judgment by default because no one was in court except me.

"The above is the status of my case now. The judgments that were given on the 25th day of May, 1900, and on the 7th day of November, 1902, are clear now, for \$10,000,000 and interest at 10 per cent, for 17 years."

Signed, E. R. Robinson, 3236 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Adv.

NEW
COLORED TAILOR

R. R. Burt, the tailor, 100 West 142d street, New York City, who invented Anty-Shyne, a preparation in powder form for removing shine from clothing, is making good. Over fifty persons had shine removed from their clothes during the last week and each one was satisfied.

Banks & Burrell, druggists, 12th and U streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., have taken the sole agency there. W. A. Davis, 1537 South street, Philadelphia, has taken the sole agency there. Mr. Chas. L. Simmons, of Bermuda, West Indies, sails on the 6th of August with a large supply as sole agent there. Applications are coming from all parts of the country from persons wishing to become agents.—Adv.